The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,024 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
MAUSTRALIA..	3951	600	W. J. Nanton	21st June
*L GLYDE	4121	800	R. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—STEAM	2726	500	H. Hazelwood	5th July
PERSIA	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	1223	700	R. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	800	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CARTHAGE	2283	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	3053	1000	G. R. Hellor	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

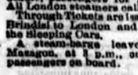
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
KHEDIVE	3260	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3260	600	A. Symons	8th July
PERSIA (W.H.)	3260	600	L. H. Monle	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3041	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular Intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 330.

First and Second respectively, Inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway fare Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
NORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Gascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
			1887.
TITANIA	R. Mersa	4200 600	23th June.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500 500	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500 500	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
			1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Meras	4200 600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

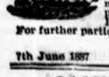
For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 28, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,400 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 23rd June 1887.



THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
7th June 1887 Agents.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... ,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... ,,	0 10
Gunpowder ..... ,,	0 10
Souchong ..... ,,	

In 1, 2, and 3 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to NOON, on 30th June, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL, 2700 tons.

Copies of conditions may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,

W. H. PRICE, M. INST. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora-Karachi, 11th June, 1887.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 4 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 16, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland, New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. BANCORA	2380	on or about 2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 OLD Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will receive our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging and the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same Prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelm of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two anlinces me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and infurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Arms Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam-Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; Inclusive of Re. 0-4

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RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs. as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each 6	10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5 0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with 5 in. graduated measure ...	15 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

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Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Hook
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6-8.

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Beans	Cucumber	Carrot 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Broccoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 st
Cabbage	Peas	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 31 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Broccoli	Celery	Mustard	Carnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	T. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8-4.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and proved to be good prompts.

We have Mark. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment, with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

	Rs.
Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, rosed and Fork	5 0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	5 0
Shears, Yario us sizes ..... Rs.	3 0 to 5 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Rs. 1-8; 8 in.	2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	2 0 to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	1 8 to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	2 0 to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	2 0 to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	2 0 to 4 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a con. Bounce stream 40 feet	5 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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SOLE AGENTS
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	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) ..... per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef ..... ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
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Do. ..... ,, 1 lbs	0 8
Potted Tongues ..... ,, ¼ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PEPPERMINT CRYSTAL,
THE JAPANESE
HEADACHE CURE,

GIVES immediate relief in all nervous affections, such as Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Sciatica, etc.

Per Bottle or Stick, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

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COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,000,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconveniences and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS.

DOUBLE TEXTURE WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees ...	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... ,, 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light and Durable, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in-
Price Rupees	15	16	17	18	19 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17	18

Leggings to match the above per pair ..... Rs. 4 0
Caps ..... each ,, 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers ..... ,, ,, 5 8
Do. Driving Aprons lined check ..... ,, 11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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NATURAL STICKS

THORPE & CO.

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GENT.S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fibe Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
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The Antomation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER S.S. MALWA.

THE Perfection of a smoke, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities,	from the celebrated	"Blandy" Stock.
PORTS	4	,,	,,	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES	6	,,	,,	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-piece, for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap ..... 3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ..... 5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE!

OUR SPRING CROP
NEW SEASON TEAS
FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON '87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable..... } from Rs. 24 0
Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. }

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee—12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY,

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have just received a superior stock of SERGES, SOFT TROPICAL ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, very suitable for MONSOON WEAR.

Gentlemen requiring garments really well cut and made and of guaranteed quality are respectfully asked to call and inspect the above.

TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS our CATALOGUE containing simple instructions for self-measurement and patterns of newest materials will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.
Established in 1870. Established in 1870.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GORDON STREET & Co., 8, Cornhill, C. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Son, Railway Bookstall, Victoria Station, S.W.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Lombard Street, City. | Messrs. W. THACKER & Co., Timber

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

23RD, 24TH AND 25TH.
THE AMERICAN MONARCHS OF THE WHEELS.
MALTBY AND AGINTON.
CYCLING AND SKATING.
The Greatest Novelties of the 19th Century.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES numbered 16 to 18 for Shares of this Company numbered 2301 to 2325, standing in the name of Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE SHAW, have been MISLAID or LOST, and should same not be forthcoming or produced at this office within fifteen days from this date, duplicate Certificates will be issued by the Company.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company, Ld.
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

REWARD RUPEES 2,500.

ON the night of the 10th instant a looking-glass valued at Rupees 35,000 was STOLEN from the house of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Parsee Bazar Street. Any person or persons giving such information as will lead to its recovery and to the detection and conviction of the Offenders will be entitled to the above reward.

DESCRIPTION OF LOOKING-GLASS.

An oval shaped glass measuring 15 by 9 inches, set in a gold frame about 1½ inch wide, at the back of which is worked in enamel a view of some harbour surrounded with flowers also worked in enamel. There are two large diamonds, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the glass valued respectively 10 and 4 thousand Rupees. The collective weight of the diamonds set in the gold frame is about 300 carats.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th June, 1887.

WE, the undermentioned sons and daughter of the late RUSTOMJI MANECKJI VACHA, who died intestate in Bombay on the 6th of September 1886, do hereby give notice to the public that we have mutually agreed to transfer our share No. 1075 of the Morarji Goculdass S. and W. Co., Ld., now standing in the name of our deceased father, to that of our mother Bai Khurshedbai Rustomji Vacha.

Any person or persons having any claim to the said share in respect of inheritance, mortgage, &c., he or they will please apply within 15 days from the date hereof to the undersigned.

SORABJI RUSTOMJI VACHA.
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJI VACHA.
NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI VACHA.
GOOSTASPJI RUSTOMJI VACHA.
BAI SERINBAI RUSTOMJI VACHA.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 4 p.m., for the trans-action of the following business, viz. :—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November 1886.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. N. N. Pochajee, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEERABAEE widow of the late DADABHOY JAMASJEE RUMWALLA deceased is still in NAWAB MOHOMAD RAHAKHAN the undermentioned property. All persons in possession having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Hirjee Shop No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if any.

All that piece or parcel of Plantain land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, bungalows, and hereditaments standing thereon situate at Grant Road without the Fort and the subdistrict of Bombay known as Grant Road Hotel and Billiard Rooms, containing by admeasurement 15 Bigahs or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 223 and bounded on the north by the said Grant Road, on the south by the property of Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotain, on the east by the property of the said Nawab Mohomad Rahakhan, and on the west by the property of Chooramdass Bawa, and which said property stands in the name of Bai Heerabaee widow of the late Dadabhoy Jamasjee Rumwalla in the books of the Municipality.—Dated this 16th day of June 1887.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Health, Inventories Colladeries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Mercantile Marine &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable 12 H. P. Second-hand, Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., LET POMELAINE, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSNER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 1-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

DIAMOND DYES. ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

To sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO., 68, Upper Ismo, Chatterhouse Street, London, E. C. ade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, Bombay, Poona and Branch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.—New Season Spring Crop TEAS and immense REDUCTION in PRICES. Price List on the front page double column.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., 24, Church-gate street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

EVERY-BODY wonder how we can sell our Crockery and Glassware so Cheap; our Wine Glas at one anna each, and plain thin Soda at 2 annas each, beats everything hollow.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME SHARP! if you want to secure our new stock Kioto Crockery Tea Sets, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. Breakfast Sets, 40 pieces, Rs. 8-14. Tea and Breakfast, 42 pieces, Rs. 11-14. Dinner Set, 69 pieces, Rs. 42-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS, STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Duftar Aukbara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains; shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb.; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin. Mortadella, at 6 as, 10 as, and Rs. 1-4 per lb. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 2 per lb.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an ORGANIST for St. John's Church, Secunderabad. Salary according to qualifications. A good opening for a competent man. Apply Revd. C. H. L. WRIGHT, Chaplain, Secunderabad.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Ingols, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 305, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Mujid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearce & Co. Apply to PEARCE & Co., Church Gate Street.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM:

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply incadiated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formula, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHODUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark, Sold in Bottles, price Re. 2, 4s. 3-8, and Rs. 8-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Macdon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co., Madras, Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Sanawar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Remaining Stock in Trade, Kerosine Stoves, Fish Aquariums, Rocking Horses, Magic Tricks, Blotting Papers, Oilmanstores, Soaps, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the trustees to the estate of Mr. Zainoodeenbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, lately carried on business as merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co., consisting of kerosine stoves, Fish aquariums, Rocking Horses, Magic Tricks, Blotting Papers, Oilmanstores, Soaps, Pomades, Knives, Cork screws, Pipes, Chandelier, Clock, Price Lists, Show Jars, zinc Copying Press, Writing Table, Cupboards, Book Stand &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; a small piece of gold.

BONA FIDE SALE of Scaffolding Materials at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder.

Under instructions from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the Victoria Terminus on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June 1887, at 1-30 p.m., a large quantity of teak rafters from 15 to 30 feet long; 2 pauphoons; planks; cut pieces of wood-work, &c., &c. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 17, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. at Sugden Factory, Camatcepoore, the machinery, &c., consisting of:—

One 60 H P Engine, can be converted into a compound engine.
One Platt's rollers and cloaners, change wheels, brackets, pulleys, &c.
1 three cut steam hammer.
1 wood turning lathe, 12 feet long.
1 large boaring bar (self-acting).
1 30 tons crab winch, tripple gears.
1 Tanjor's patent governor.
1 four wheel phaeton with horse and harness.
1 card grinding machine.
A large quantity of wooden patterns, suitable for Foundry or Cotton Mill.
Mill stones, grinding machines, pulleys, drums of various sizes. Water-meter, gauge, spring, tools, &c., &c.
The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS AT THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED, AT OOORLA.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Ooorla, the undermentioned stores, &c., on account of which it may concern.

Such as soap tin, grease, paper, twist, ropes, twine, beltings, chains, bobbins, stationery, scales and weights, iron, brass, copper, rollers, oil-can, salt, coals, paint, fillets, shuttles, springs, buffalo and leather picks, hooks, pipes, nails, meters, spindles, looms, engine clock, and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong country bred pony, about 13·2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive, good in single harness.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong English-built buggy, in good order.
1 bay arab horse, 8 years old, 14·2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong English built mail-phaeton in good order.
1 strong grey Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 43, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parell, black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, first rate oleographs and pictures, carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. DEASEY, Esq.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Albion Place, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable blackwood and teakwood french-polished, plain and carved household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. M. GOODS.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 17, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of several cases of gilt mouldings, artificial leathers, spangles, tassels and cords, buttons, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their room in Meadow Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst., the following cases of merchandize on account and at the risk of K. KHAKEEBHOY PUDUMSEE & Co. Sale to commence at 2 p.m. as follows :—

Per s. s. Almora.

B R and B—1026—To 2 cases containing 4005 feet gilt mouldings of different designs and sizes.

Per s. s. Arratoon.

B R and B—1026—496—To 1 case 300 yards artificial flowers.
Do. 1—To 1 case 1000 black ground lithos with spangles, size 18 by 14, and 22 by 22.
Do. 2—To 1 case 90 inch 4 Tassels and 8 yards cord.

Terms—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots to be removed within next day.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER POLISHED PLATE GLASSES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their room in Meadow Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, the following cases of plate glasses on account and at the risk of Abdoolahoy Abdoolally, Sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows :—

Per s.s. Britannia.

372—311-14, 945-983—23 cases silvered polish plate glass, red back.

311	1 case	10	plates 48" by 15",	50	foot.
312	1 "	10	" 30 by 24	50	"
313	1 "	22	" 30 by 16	514	"
314	1 "	20	" 30 by 12	50	"
945-6	2 "	200	" 6 by 4	200	"
947-8	2 "	1224	" 8 by 6	336	"
947-56	2 "	1200	" 8 by 6	400	"
951	1 "	180	" 10 by 8	100	"
952-3	2 "	155	" 14 by 10	153	"
954-5	2 "	130	" 16 by 12	200	"
956	1 "	57	" 18 by 14	99	"
957	1 "	41	" 22 by 16	100	"
958-9	2 "	66	" 24 by 18	198	"
960	1 "	24	" 30 by 20	100	"
961	1 "	132	" 12 by 9	99	"
962-3	2 "	33	" 36 by 24	198	"

Terms—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the remainder to be paid and cases must be removed within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 17, 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR.

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.
Charges—Moderate.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWAM and GANDHUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be ordered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Agents to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be sent back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Bombay Gazette Press, Fort.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. G J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and othe stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Depoai Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months; at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000,

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in the country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irror's Carte d'Or ..... Rs.	56 0	Rs 36 0
Charles Holdsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	62 0	" 54 0
Holdsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	48 0	" 36 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AN-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs. 0 0 .. 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lanbenheimer ..... Rs. 15 0 Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... " 16 0 " 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... " 17 0 " —
Leibfrauenmilch ..... " 21 0 " 24 0
Hochheimer ..... " 25 0 " —
Hochheimer Berg ..... " 25 0 " 30 0
Rudesheimer ..... " 25 0 " 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... " 28 " 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ..... " 22 0 ...
Very fine ..... " 27 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port .. " 36 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Grands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0	
St. Julien Medoc	" 16 0	" —	
Les Ormes	" 16 0	" 18 0	
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" —	
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" —	
Chateau le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" —	
Chateau Lafite	" 22 0	" —	
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" —	

From MUMMERY & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" —	
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" —	
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	" —	

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0	
Cru-de Barroyre	" 16 0	" —	

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIENN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" —	
Chateau Roemer	" 18 0	" —	

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitzee	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0	

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0	
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0	
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0	

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0		
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munier } file.	" 25 0		
Red Hare }			
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	" 27 0		
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ...

BOMBAY.

Polo, Maidan, weather permitting, at 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Persia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Nizam (s), from Venice.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khandalla (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Latimer (ship), Bremerhaven and Liverpool; and Wave (s), Naples, &c.

Polo.—The game this evening (weather permitting) will be :—White—Messrs. Graham, Rochefort, Fenton and Armstrong vs. Stripes—Messrs. Warner, Murray, Wallace, Warden and Summer. Play will begin at 5-15 p.m.

Lost Currency Note.—Doorabjee Dinshaw, a bill collector in the Municipal Assessment Department, Dadur Ward, reported to the police that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 50, No. 90,117, somewhere between Dadur and Moumbadevie, on Wednesday last.

Reported Theft.—Sobramany Nursingrao, living at Girgaum, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of a canvas bag from his cupboard. It contained sundry articles of silk and gold embroidered wearing apparel, and Rs. 63 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 275.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Parel, touching the death of a woman named Luximee, aged 25 years, a labourer employed at the Star of India Mill in course of construction on the Fergusson Road, Parel. On the 14th instant, while at work, the deceased sustained serious injuries by the accidental fall of a wooden beam, that she died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

"Cycling and Skating."—An entertainment under this title will be given at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday next and succeeding evenings by Messrs. Maltby and Aginton, two American champions on the bicycle and skates, who have achieved great success in Australia, and of whose recent performances in Calcutta the papers of that city speak highly. If weather permit, Mr. Maltby will on Saturday afternoon give the Bombay Ramblers a lead on his single wheel cycle, and he invites all cyclists to join him at the bandstand.

Alleged Extensive Theft and Swindle.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday heard the case in which Mathuradas Tricumdas charged his cashier with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18,875. Mr. Bhalshanker prosecuted and Mr. Roughton defended. The complainant stated that, for sometime past he had suspected the accused, and this suspicions having been confirmed by the accused's absence from work, he in the presence of others, had the cash account examined, and had then discovered a deficiency of Rs. 29,275. Search was made for the defaulter, who handed over to complainant Rs. 10,400, and averred that he had lost the rest in speculation. Further search, it was alleged, had elicited that the accounts had been tampered with and columns of figures altered. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

Arrest and Committal of a Debtor.—Mr. Stephen Howard was on Wednesday afternoon arrested by a bailiff of the Small Cause Court and placed before Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, in execution of a decree obtained against him by Dadabhoy Janeejee and others, watchmakers of Poona. The case was heard on the 2nd February last before Mr. Khunderao C. Bedarkar, the Acting Judge of the Small Causes Court, Poona, and an *ex-parte* decree was given against him for Rs. 129, being the amount of the value of a gold watch purchased by the defendant from the plaintiffs on the 19th June last. Mr. Howard urged that the execution of the decree might be suspended for a month in order to enable him to apply for the benefit of the Indian Insolvency Act. His Honour said if he (defendant) paid the amount of the judgment in Court, he would suspend the execution and not otherwise. Mr. Howard was then accordingly committed to the debtors' side of her Majesty's Common Jail, Omescarry.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of Elizabeth Fitzherbert *vs.* A. J. Fitzherbert, was called on before Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. The petitioner prayed for a divorce on the ground of bigamy committed by the respondent at Lahore. Mr. Swinhoe, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the petitioner, and there was no appearance for the respondent. On the 2nd March 1880, the petitioner, then Elizabeth Knowles, spinster, was married at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, to respondent, who was formerly a resident of Bombay, but was now residing at Sibi, and was an engine-driver on the Indus Valley State Railway. After the marriage, they lived as husband and wife at Jubbulpore, Kotri, Kurrachee, and lastly in Bombay. They had an issue by the marriage, a son, now about six years of age. On the 16th January 1884, in consequence of ill-treatment by the respondent, petitioner was compelled to leave him, and had ever since lived separately from him. She had recently discovered that, on the 5th June 1883, the respondent married one Georgiana Louisa Bowman at the Cathedral at Lahore, and that he had afterwards consummated the pretended and illegal marriage, and had committed adultery with her. Petitioner accordingly prayed that her marriage with respondent may be dissolved, and that the child be given into her custody.

The petitioner was examined and deposed to the abovementioned facts. John Anthony de Miranda, a clerk in the High Court at Lahore, said he had brought the child with him from Lahore, and made it over to Mr. Turner, the petitioner's solicitor. Witness knew that the respondent was married to Georgiana Bowman at Lahore in June 1886. Correspondence that had passed between the respondent and the petitioner's solicitor was put in. The learned Judge reserved judgment.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Bailey, the editor of the *Advocate of India*, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who stated he had come to hear the Court's decision upon the application of Mr. Howard which had been fixed for delivery at noon.

The Magistrate said that it was his intention to dispose of the application then, but he had received a letter from Mr. Howard asking for a postponement for a day as he had been arrested. He would therefore have to defer his decision. He knew it was very hard to be kept in suspense and anxiety, but it could not be helped.

Mr. Bailey: Howard has had two innings, and I would like to have mine now. He has been vilifying me most acrimoniously, and long reports of his speeches have appeared in the papers; in fact, he has an ally in the local press.

His Worship asked who was the ally Mr. Bailey referred to.

Mr. Bailey: Well, one of the papers had only merely mentioned the fact of Howard's application, while the other had inserted all the nonsense that was said in open Court. It will relieve me of a deal of anxiety if the Court could possibly give its decision at once. Howard has been arrested and confined, but that is no reason why I should be given the bother of attending here day by day?

His Worship wished to know why Howard had been arrested.

Mr. Bailey replied that he had been informed that Howard had been arrested for debt in connection with the Poona watch case.

His Worship then read Mr. Howard's letter asking for the adjournment, and in which he complained that he had been illegally arrested, a manœuvre which was carried out successfully at Poona in order to keep him from proceeding with the case. (Laughter.) His Worship said that as it was a criminal matter he would only be doing right in giving Howard an opportunity of appearing and stating anything further that he wished.

Mr. Bailey thought that Mr. Howard would not be liberated for three months, and that he was himself waiting the issue of the application to proceed against him for defamation.

His Worship then informed Mr. Bailey he would deliver his decision to-day at noon.

HIGH COURT—June 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

556—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakoredas and others *vs* Dolatram Nanooram—Craigie, L and D.

558—Little, S, F and N—Purmanundas Jowandas *vs* Tutubdas Wallji—Thakurdas D and C.

560—T H Pearse—Dadoo Meya Noormahomed *vs* Guja Dewa—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

532-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others *vs* Janardhon Ramchundrajee and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

382-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassimbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D; and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

4-87—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others *vs.* Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For dismissal under rule 64.

190-87—T A Bland—Ramkrishna Ballal *vs* Dhanbai—Khundero M.

For Consent Decree.

556-86—Ardesir, H and D—Vithuldas Ramdas and another *vs* Goculdas Madhowji and another—Pestonji and R, and A H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2-87—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed *vs* Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, &c—Tyabjee and D, Part heard.

17-87—Balk and B—Khursedji Jowaji Dhondy and another *vs* Khursedji Pestonji Kola—Pestonji and R.

545-86—Mirza H K—Hurry Narayen *vs* Pandoo Sucaram and another.

546-86—Balk L and D—Abdoola Paros *vs.*Gannebai and others—In person.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Sharif bin Abdool &c. *vs* Syed Abdool Rahman bin Syed—Payne G and S and Tobin and B.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherji M Jeejeebhoy *vs.* Byramji Jeejeebhoy and others—Little S F and N, C L and O, and P and B.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 14th instant :—

Karachi.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rain in Tatta 4 cents. General health good. River at Kotri on 13th, 12 feet 7 inches against 12 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in six talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32; and Dadu 30, 42, and 38 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River normal. Kharif preparations continue. Fever in three, small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in four talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in two talukas; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in two, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Rain 7 cents in Badin. River at Kotri on 13th, 12 feet 7 inches against 12 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Wheat 24, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Wheather hot. Measles continue in Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad.—Rain in 17 cents, total 55 cents. Preparation foo kharif cultivation in progress throughout the district. Rain in three talukas; maximum 2 inches and 16 cents in Dholka, minimum 19 cents in Daskrol. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 63 cents, Jhalod 1 inch 56 cents, Kalol 43, and Halol 24 cents. Public health good. Bajri 30, wheat 20, and maize 45 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain all over the district; maximum 2 inches 31 cents in Borsad, minimum 17 cents in Kapadvanj. Sowing of kodra commenced in all places, except Kapadvanj Taluka. Public health good. Bajri 30, wheat 23½, and rice 24 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 1 inch 1 cent, in the Broach City; maximum 1 inch 9 cents in Vagra minimum 66 cents in Anklesvar. Sowing preparations fos kharif continue. Small-pox to a little extent in A'mod and Anklesvar. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas; maximum in Balsar 4 inches 95 cents, minimum in Bardoli 2 inch 35 cents. Sowing operations commenced. Fever in Bardoli and cholera in some villages of Pardi and Balsar Talukas. Jowari 25 and nagli 41 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain general throughout the district, varying from 34 cents in Erandol to 6 inches 66 cents in Dhulia. Cotton cultivation in progress. Agne in two and small-pox in six talukas; cholera in Pachora, Chopda, Savda, Jalgaon, and Bhusaval Talukas and Edalabad and Parola Petas; cases 658, fatal 241. Wheat 27 and bajri 37 1-10 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Kharif sowing commenced in Igatpuri and Peint Talukas, but retarded in other talukas for want of rain. Small-pox in Yeola and Kalvan Talukas; cholera in Chandor, Yeola, and Malegaon Talukas 56 attacks, 22 deaths. Prices stationary.

Colába (Bombay).—Rain everyday; heavy on 11th and 14th; total of week 6·83 inches; total to date 14·21, being 4·86 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 8th, fell to 8° cool by the 11th, rose to 2° cool by the 13th, and was 0° cool on 14th. Vapour in air defective on 10th and 11th; normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from south-east and (strong) from 8th to 10th, from east-south-east on 11th, and from north-west on 13th; wind normal on 12th and 14th.

Thana.—Rain 8 inches 72 cents, total 10 inches 13 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Cholera in two talukas, cases 33, fatal 21; small-pox in Bassein Taluka; slight fever in four talukas and cattle-disease in two. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th instant.)—Rain 10 inches 56 cents, total 11 inches 60 cents. Fever in Pen and Panvel, and small-pox in Panvel Taluka; cattle-disease in Panvel, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Sowing of kharif in progress. Rice second sort 26 and tur dal second sort 21½ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2·9 inches 87 cents, total 25 inches 24 cents. Sowing completed; but seeds partly washed away and partly spoilt by excessive rain. Slight fever in two and slight cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 16·36, vari 14·21, and rice 12.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 38 cents, and minimum 5 cents in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas respectively; more rain wanted in Sirur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of rice and nagli in Maval portions of Junnar, Khed, and Peta Ambegaon, and that of mug in Sirur and Purandhar talukas in progress; sowing of rice, nagli, and vari completed in Maval taluka. Public health is generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Parandhar talukas. bajri 43 and jowari 52 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Sangamner 1 inch 45 cents, Novasa 1 inch 23 cents, Rahuri 95, Jamkhed 68, Parner 65, and Kopargaon and Akola 52 cents; very slight in others. Cholera in five Talukas, attacks 309, deaths 105. Bajri 36 and jowari 51 pounds. Rain required for kharif sowings.

Sholapur.—Rain in all talukas; maximum in Karmala 87 and minimum in Madha 7 cents. Cattle disease in Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur, and Sangola Talukas; slight cholera here and there in all talukas, cases 529, fatal 244. Jowari 56½ and bajri 49½ pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 2 inches 83 cents, total 3 inches 69 cents in talukas; maximum in Patan 4 inches 42 cents, minimum in Man 56 cents. Sowing of kharif commenced in four talukas. Cholera in all talukas, except Javli 1,193 cases, 342 fatal; cholera in Satara and its neighbourhood is disappearing; cattle disease in 5 talukas. Bajri 42-23 and jowari 43-21.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Hungund 30 cent, minimum in Indi 2 cents. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Cattle-disease throughout the district; cholera in Indi, 27 cases, 17 fatal. Jowari 65 and bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 4 inches 29 cents, total 9 inches 71 cents; elsewhere from 11 inches 11 cents at Chandgad to 32 cents in Athni. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Cattle-disease on the decrease; cholera in two villages of Athna Taluka, 16 cases, 6 fatal. Jowari 46 and bajri 50 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain general; maximum 4 inches in Hangal, minimum 4 cents in Ron. Sowing of rice commenced in some talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, and of drinking water in Gadag, Kalghatgi, and Kod Talukas. Cholera in Ranebennur, cases 44, fatal 23; slight cattle-disease in Navalgund and Nargund. Rice 23½ and jowari 55 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout the week; in Kumta alone 9 inches 41 cents, total 36 inches 23 cents; Honor 23 inches 94 cents, Sirsi 7 inches 52 cents, and Haliyal 4 inches 15 cents. Slight cattle-disease in Sirsi and small-pox in Mundgod Peta. Rice common Karwar and district averagd 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rain 44 cents in Rajkot. Wheat 23, bajri 24, and jowari 29 pounds. Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain 3 inches 90 cents. General health good. Preparations made for sowing. Bajri 26, jowari 28, and wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain general, 63 cents in Baroda. Health good. Crops in good condition. Bajri 28, rice 21, and wheat 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—more or less rain throughout the Presidency. Sowing operations in progress in parts of thirteen districts. Fever and small-pox in parts of seven, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and cholera in parts of eight districts.

THE NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

On Monday a series of very interesting experiments were carried out on the range at Dum-Dum with the Burton-Lee and improved Lee rifles, a stock of which, for experimental purposes, has just been received in Calcutta. The former are sighted up to 2,000 yards and the latter up to 1,400 yards. Both these rifles can be used either as single shot or five-shot rifles. The Burton-Lee carries the magazine in a slide on the right of the barrel, and the magazine of the other slides through the centre of the fore end of the stock just in front of the trigger. The bore of the Lee is ·404, with the Metford barrel, and the Lee-Burton has a slightly larger bore, with a much more rapid twist in the rifling. Both use the solid drawn brass cartridge, and in both the shape of the magazine, which is easily detachable, is the same. Both act on the bolt principle, two rapid turns and a twist being all that is required to load them. The ejector, which slides along a groove, seems to work freely enough, though it was apparent that the whole breech mechanism is too open and has an enormous capacity for taking in sand or dust. The Lee is admirably sighted, and is as accurate as possible. The long sights of the Lee-Burton, when raised, may be easily bent or twisted. When firing at the extreme range the height of this sight is so great as to materially interfere with the correctness of aim. The stocks of both rifles seem much more straight than that of the Martini. The rifles, too, are about a pound-and-a-half heavier than the Martini. The experiments were conducted in the presence of General Purvis and Staff and a number of military officers, Captain Travers being in command of two squads of ten men each of the Derbyshire Regiment. The firing was proceeded with at the 600 yards range, and though the hits were not altogether apparent, from the fact that the pinge of the bullets on the targets (dummies) that a majority of hit were made, though many of the shots were observed to fall short. In the first instance five rounds were fired in the prone position and at the end of the firing it was found that the claw of one of the extractors had broken, a flaw in the metal being evidently the cause. Another five rounds were fired, which occupied half a minute in delivery, loading the chamber occupying ten seconds. Five rounds from the magazine where then fired, which occupied fifty-five seconds, seventeen seconds having been taken to load the magazine. Two of the cartridges jammed during one of these rounds, and five rounds of independent firing then terminated the trials. Of course, this trial is by no means final, but opinions were freely expressed by several of those present that the rifles had not come up to the expectations formed of them. However, opinions differ, and in the case of a rifle combining the advantages of a single shot and repeater, one may not expect to find both these perfect. These were the only trials to which the new pieces were on this occasion subjected, and one can hardly judge from these what the capabilities of the new arm are. To balance the weight of the breech mechanism, a quantity of lead is run into the stock nearly below the sights.—*Englishman.*

The 27th ordinary general meeting of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) was held on May 23, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. S. J. Wilde presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said he thought the shareholders would agree with him that the loss of only £600 on the year's working reflected great credit on Mr. Maughan, their manager in India, in view of the terrible casualty which occurred in October, 1885, which at the time disorganised the whole of the workings. The results attending the current year's working had been so far satisfactory. The sales for January, February, March and April had been 1,000, 1,700, 1,200, and 1,600 tons respectively, and a fair profit had been shown every month. Mr. J. R. Corbett seconded the motion. Mr. Maughan afterwards addressed the meeting, intimating in the course of his remarks that he regarded the prospects of the company as fairly favourable. The motion was adopted.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 21ST TO 27TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor Castle on Friday evening for Balmoral, where the Royal party arrived the following afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday visited the London Hospital to open the new nursing home, library, and other buildings.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday, by command of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Salisbury stated that the Afghan frontier negotiations at St. Petersburg had not been broken off, but he thought they would occupy a long time yet. On Monday several Bills were discussed, the Tithe Rent-charge Bill being passed through Committee. The House at its rising adjourned until Thursday, June 9.

In the House of Commons on Friday, after protracted discussions on two private Bills and a great number of questions had been put and answered, the Committee on the Crimes Bill was resumed, and the debate occupied the entire sitting. On Monday a vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop of Ripon for his sermon in St. Margaret's Church on Sunday last, and he was requested to have it printed. The Committee on the Crimes Bill was then resumed, and the discussion of proposed amendments, varied by motions for adjournment and the closure, was kept up until 5 a.m. On Tuesday the House met at 2 o'clock, and on the motion for adjournment several subjects were discussed in a discursive manner, which delayed the adjournment until a quarter past 6. The House will not meet again until Monday week.

The Speaker, together with a large number of members of the House of Commons, attended a special service on Sunday in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of her Majesty's reign. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Ordnance Department has been published. It acquits the officers of corruption, but sets forth grave defects in the control and supervision of supplies of arms and stores.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at Huddersfield, at which Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Smith-Barry, M. P., were to have spoken on the Liberal Unionist question, but a hostile band collected and interrupted the proceedings, compelling the chairman to close the meeting.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., at Norwich, and Lord Rosebery, at Plymouth, have addressed public meetings in opposition to the Crimes Bill.

Upwards of 80 members of the Eighty Club, including Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, have formally withdrawn from membership of the club.

The Queen has appointed a number of Colonial Governors, and Administrators of Crown settlements have been created members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. J. A. Blake, the Nationalist, M.P. for Carlow, died suddenly on Sunday last, aged 61.

The Earl of Meath died yesterday, aged 84. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Brabazon.

Lord Saye and Sele, Archdeacon of Hereford, died yesterday, aged 88.

The Derby Stakes at Epsom were run for on Wednesday, and were won by Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton, beating The Baron and nine other horses.

The Jubilee Derby was run on Sunday at Chantilly, and was won by M. Aumont's Monarque, beating 12 other horses.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench on Friday decided that the imprisonment of the Rev. J. Bell Cox was not legal, and they ordered his immediate release. The Judges will state their reasons for this decision on a future day.

A statue of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett was unveiled on Wednesday in the Market-place, Salisbury.

The steamer Harkaway foundered in the gale of Friday last off the Smalls, and the master's wife, with 12 of the crew, were drowned.

The colliers' strike in Northumberland has been concluded by an arrangement for a partial reduction of wages, and the men are expected to resume work at once.

The Court of Appeal in Dublin on Saturday (Lord Ashbourne dissenting) declared the warrant on which Father Keller was arrested to be invalid, and ordered his immediate release.

In consequence of the above decision, Judge Boyd on Tuesday ordered the release of Father Ryan and Thomas Slattery, who had also been committed for contempt in refusing to answer questions.

Obituary.—J. E. S. Lillie, Esq., late Bon. C.S.; Col. P. O'Hanlon, Bon. Rst.; Lieut. G. G. Thain, Bon. Rst.; Maj.-Gen. C. L. R. Gosford, Bo. Rt.; Rev. J. F. Forbes, Chaplain Bo. Ecclesiastical Estab.; the Earl of Meath; Sir Charles Cooper; Lord Saye and Sele; Sir Horace Jones; Right Hon. Admiral E. Russell, C.B.; Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P.; Rev. J. Wilson, D.D.

The French Ministerial crisis has not yet reached a solution. President Grévy has consulted MM. de Freycinet, Ferry, Rouvier, and Floquet. The last-named is believed to have accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet, but on Wednesday he abandoned his efforts, and the President has again appealed to M. de Freycinet, who has consented to renew his efforts to form an administration. The President has hitherto refuse to consult M. Clémenceau on the ground that he has no majority to support him. The retention by General Boulanger of his present office of Minister for War in any new Cabinet is generally accepted as certain.

A Circular Note to the Powers has been sent from the Porte, calling the attention of foreign Governments to the condition of affairs in Bulgaria, and inviting the Powers to agree upon some arrangement for settling the future administration of that State.

An Anglo-Turkish Convention has been signed at Constantinople, prescribing a British evacuation of Egypt in three years should no internal or external danger exist, and with a right to re-occupy in the event of disturbance or threatened invasion. The neutralisation of the Suez Canal is also agreed to.

The Opera Comique Theatre in Paris was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, and it is feared that more than 50 lives were lost.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replied on Saturday to an interpellation in the Chamber respecting the treaty of 1877 which has recently been made known to the world by the German semi-officials papers. M. Tisza virtually admitted the entire accuracy of the statements which have been made, but he declared that Prince Bismarck was cognizant of the whole of the negotiations.

The Council of State in Paris on Friday decided that General Boulanger's action in striking the names of the Orleans Princes from the Army List was legal, but, in the case of the Murats the Council held that they were not affected by the Pretenders Law, not being members of the reigning family.

The German Reichstag on Friday passed without much debate the supplementary estimates, involving an extraordinary expenditure of 330,000,000 marks for military and defensive purposes. The expenditure will be spread over several years.

The strikes in Belgium are causing alarm on account of the violent language held by the leaders and the possession of arms and dynamite by the rioters.

Mr. O'Brien addressed a meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, on Monday, and on leaving was pelted, and some shots were fired, it is alleged, on both sides. Mr. O'Brien has returned to Niagara, being unwilling, as he stated, to remain on British territory on the Queen's birthday.

Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General, was entertained on Tuesday at a banquet at the National Club in Toronto. In his speech he deplored the delay in the settlement of the fisheries question, but he said he had no apprehensions concerning the result.

Mr. Shepstone, the British Commissioner, was favourably received at a meeting of chiefs in Swazi land, but it is reported that the Boers in the Transvaal contemplate an inroad into that country.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CANADIAN TOUR.

Mr. W. O'Brien addressed a meeting at Kingston, Canada, on the evening of Friday, on May 20, and on his way back to his hotel was attacked by a mob, which also, during the night, broke the windows of some Irish and Roman Catholic establishments. The attack on Mr. O'Brien was of a determined character. Cries were raised of "Kill him!" "Choke him!" "Down with O'Brien!" and "To hell with Home Rule!" Several of Mr. O'Brien's bodyguard of friends and reporters were knocked down and hurt. A stone struck Mr. O'Brien on the head and knocked his hat off. Mr. O'Brien found a refuge in a private house, and returned to his hotel later in the evening. On Saturday, May 21, Mr. O'Brien crossed Lake Ontario into the United States, and went on to the Niagara Falls for rest. On entering the train at Watertown he fainted from exhaustion. He was examined by a doctor, who declared that he was suffering from severe internal injuries, being bruised and battered in several places. The doctor also stated that he had a touch of inflammation of one lung, and would have a serious attack of pleurisy if he did not take rest for a few days. Mr. O'Brien declares that he will burn Kingston into the heart of the Conservative Government when he gets home. He told the Mayor of Kingston, who offered to escort him from the house where he took refuge after he was attacked to the hotel, that he would rather die than accept his offer after what had occurred.

Mr. O'Brien had another unpleasant experience on Monday night. After speaking at Hamilton he was mobbed by an excited crowd and fired at. The driver of the cab in which he proceeded to the hotel was shot in the wrist, and Mr. O'Brien narrowly escaped. It is asserted that a plot existed to murder him. Eight shots were fired. After this experience Mr. O'Brien returned to Niagara, and rested till Tuesday, when he left for Montreal by the American route. A despatch to the *New York Herald* says that Mr. O'Brien was assured that it would be dangerous for him to travel by the Grand Trunk route. There were fears of trouble at Montreal, and Mr. O'Brien received a letter warning him not to revisit Kingston and Ottawa.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PARLIAMENTARY THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

In celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by upwards of 470 members, went in State on Sunday, May 2, to St. Margaret's, Westminster, "the parish church" of the House of Commons. Members began to assemble in the House of Commons soon after ten o'clock, and soon afterwards the clerks took there places at the table. At about twenty minutes to eleven Mr. Gladstone arrived and joined his colleagues on the front Opposition bench. A cry of "Order, order!" from the clerk of the House Mr. Falgrave heralded the approach of the Speaker, who entered from behind the chair. The right honourable gentleman wore his State robe of silk, richly barred with gold lace and a full-bottomed wig. Mr. Palgrave then vacated his seat at the table which the Speaker took and after a pause of a few minutes the procession was formed, headed by the Speaker, who was followed by the whole body of members, four deep, the Privy Councillors coming first. Passing out through the swinging doors below the bar, the procession was met by the Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, and preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod in Stephen's Hall, and Westminster Hall. At the foot of the steps at the south end of Westminster Hall the Speaker was met by the clergy of St. Margaret's and the combined choirs of Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's, who headed the parliamentary procession. The Queen's Westminster Volunteers (of which Colonel Duncan Home, C.B., is the commanding officer) mustered nearly 1,000 strong, and lined Westminster Hall and the way to the church. As the head of the procession appeared the volunteers gave a general salute and the bugles sounded. Outside Westminster Hall Colonel Vincent, on horseback, led the procession and the band of the regiment, which came next playing the hymn "God bless our Queen." A large crowd had gathered outside Palace-yard, and notwithstanding that it was on Sunday morning the Speaker and other well-known members of the House were repeatedly and loudly cheered.

Within St. Margaret's Church a large congregation, the major portion of which consisted of ladies, began to assemble immediately the doors were opened. Most of the space in the nave was set apart for the members and officers of the House of Commons, other privileged visitors being allotted places at the west end of the church, or in the north and south aisles. The churchwardens, choristers, clergy, and prelates having assembled, a procession was formed, and as it left by the west door to meet the Speaker in Westminster Hall, Dr. Bridge, who presided at the organ, played Benedict's "March of the Templars." Beethoven's march from the "Ruins of Athens" was played as the procession re-entered at eleven o'clock. The silver mace of St. Margaret's was borne at the head of the procession, and the churchwardens, overseers, and choir of St. Margaret's followed. Next came the lay vicars, and clergy of Westminster Abbey, then the Dean of Peterborough, behind whom marched the Westminster Queen's scholars, the town boys of Westminster School, the clergy of St. Margaret's, and the High Bailiff of Westminster, whose scarlet tunic was in marked contrast with the white surplices of the clerics who preceded and the black gowns of those who followed him. The Minor Canons of Westminster came next; then Canons Duckworth and Farse, the Bishops of Sydney and Rupert's Land, and the Dean of Westminster, who is also chaplain of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Archdeacon Farrar and the Bishop of Ripon, the present occupant of the pulpit, followed in a short clerical procession. That of the Speaker came next. The right honourable gentleman was ushered to the first pew on the south side of the centre aisle, in which two of his predecessors in office (Lord Eversley and Lord Hampden) awaited him. The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Courtney, Lord Hartington, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took their places in the same pew with the Speaker; while on the opposite side Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. Balfour, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Mundella were in the first row. The Serjeant-at-Arms, clerks, and other officers were seated in front of the choir.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York awaited the arrival of the procession in the chancel. When all the congregation had taken their places the National Anthem, with additional vessels, taken from Messrs. Skeffington's Collection of Jubilee hymns, was sung by the whole assemblage, and the usual morning service of the Established Church was commenced, the Archbishop of York, Dean Bradley, Canon Duckworth, and Archdeacon Farrar each taking a part in it. In place of the "Venite" a special canticle was given, and after the third collect Handel's Coronation Anthem was beautifully sung by the combined choirs. The chants were taken from the Westminster Chant Book, the responses being by Tallis, and the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" were from Dr. Bridge's service in the key of G. Before the sermon a hymn, "For the priceless gifts," Written by the Bishop of Ripon and set to music by Dr. Bridge, was sung, the congregation readily taking part in the flowing melody.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon, who took as his text the fifth verse of the 137th Psalm, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." It was remarkable for its power, its brilliancy, and its sustained eloquence. The Bishop spoke of the true duty of a statesman, repudiated with scorn the imputatation that the present age was a prosaic one, and concluded a discourse which enchained attention for nearly an hour by saying:—"They had only to call to mind that bright summer morning when the girlish Sovereign was first greeted with the title of Queen, that day when she was surrounded by the veterans of the nation in war and politics, and read with steady voice her address from the Throne—a spectacle so impressive that one of the greatest of European characters declared it to be the most striking he had ever seen. And now had only to pass on to those bright days of joyous wedded life, mingled with stern self-repression and self sacrificing devotion to duty, on to those drear Decembers of the reign, when the hand of death took away the Prince Consort, that noble knight of the nineteeth century, and left the Throne a lonely splendour; or again, to that sad anniversary when the nurse of her people and the beloved of her home was snatched away too quickly away; or to that dark December day when the whole of the nation waited for every bulletin and watched with anxious solicitude round the bedside of the fever-stricken Prince, or that spring day when the youngest and not the least promising of the sons of the Throne was snatched from life on a distant shore, and so onward to those many days of sympathy and kindness, to the frequent inquiries when any calamity had befallen her people, to the sympathy with those who waited while brave men were entombed in the cruel pit, or children were slaughtered by some act of carelessness, or a little drowned child was drawn from the Dee-side. By all these deeds of kindness, rare in history and history, the Throne was drawn nearer to the people and the people to the Throne, and they could understand what meaning lay in those great words of Edmund Burke, "Genuine sympathy is a healing and cementing principle." And for that reason also the age could not be prosaic. They raised their hearts in trust to God; and what should be their thankfulness! Some might ask for what? England's arms had extended and she had added 7,000,000 of square miles to her empire; but not for that were they to be thankful—they could find holier reasons than that—literature had lost its foulness and used its powers for the creation of the loftiest ideals; for healthier signs within the people's life—for that they might be thankful; for the purity of the Throne and for the increase of spiritual strength; and they should show their praise not in any empty pæan but rather they should take themselves back to the presence of God; they should rather give themselves with their lives to the highest service, they should take their place among those who resolved to do mercy and walk humbly; for so would they take up their duty with a deeper sense of a high responsibility and an earnest determination that the noble heritage committed to their care should not soon pass away.

The service closed with the Hallelujah chorus, the music throughout having been strengthened by a contingent of choristers from Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, after which the Speaker and officers of the House marched in procession down the aisle. Members and others remained in their places till the Speaker had left, and then dispersed.

INDIANS AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A meeting of Indians resident in England has been held at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the purpose of considering and adopting an address of congratulation to be laid on her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji presided.

Mr. Lakshmi Narayana, Secretary to the Provisional Committee, submitted a draft address to the Queen-Empress, which stated: "We, your Majesty's Indian subjects, resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beg most humbly to approach your Majesty's most august person with the most loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the completion of fifty years of your gracious Majesty's glorious reign. Your gracious Majesty's rule has been a great blessing to India. She has enjoyed the fullest measure of peace and security of life and property—a result to without parallel in her chequered history extending over many centuries. We most humbly beg to assure your Majesty that the motherly solicitude for the welfare of the almost countless millions of your Indian people, as expressed in your Majesty's gracious proclamation of 1858, as repeatedly emphasised by the successive Viceroys, and recently on the celebration of the joyous Jubilee in India by his Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin, has endeared your Majesty to the loyal people of India as no Sovereign

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

With the exception of an advance of ½d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 44d., Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date showed no change of any kind. Consols were still 101⅛, the 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 102½, and French Rentes in Paris 108¾.

In General Produce Linseed yesterday was unchanged, Rapeseed partially 6d., Poppy Seed 3d. per quarter lower. Wheat is reported flat at a reduction of 6d. in No. 2 Club and 1s. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, except for Surats, of which the sales were estimated at 2,000 out of a total of 8,000 bales for the day. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come unaltered at 11¼ cents., but August deliveries 15, October 4 points lower.

We continue dull and unchanged here for the staple, the business for export having been practically nothing. One or two small purchases of Dholleras have been made by the local mills at Rs. 183 to Rs. 190 per candy, but otherwise there has been nothing to test quotations, which are unaltered.

Wheat has undergone quite a collapse in value to-day. Dull as Reuter's advices have been for the past day or two they have been by no means so decidedly adverse, as private messages and dealers on this side have failed to realise the actual weakness of the situation. To-day, however, large resales offered by Europeans and their total inability to effect sales on any terms have alarmed sellers, and we call prices quite anna 1 per cwt. lower since yesterday, with no buyers even at that. The following we give as current quotations nominally.

Fine Peasy	Rs. 4-8-6	per cwt.
No 1 do.	„ 4-7	„
No 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-6	„
Red do.	„ 4-2-6	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-8 to 4-10	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-5-6	„
Hard Red, F.A.	„ 4-1-0	„

Seeds.—Linseed is dull and for all practical purposes anna 1 per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. according to quality. Rapeseed is dull at previous rates, but with almost nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	4,353 cwt.
Wheat	76,325 „
Linseed	7,729 „
Rapeseed	12,358 „
Gingelly	1,127 „
Poppy Seed	1,733 „

Freights are quiet and look like being quieter under the influence of the less favourable advices from Home respecting produce. For ready shipment £1 5s. to £1 6s. 3d. are the quotations, but they are only maintained by the strong position of the speculators. July loading is nominally £1 2s. 6d., but a lower rate would be practicable.

Exchange.—The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in Rs. 18,40,000 in Bills being allotted at 1s. 4 13-16d., and 12 lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 4¾d. per rupee. On the strength of these rates and the rise which has taken place in Bar Silver we opened this morning with what appeared to be a firm market and an advance of 1-32d. During the day, however, a reaction set in, and we close at the same level as yesterday evening, Bank Telegraphic up to the end of the year being still obtainable at 1s. 4⅞d. per rupee. For next Tuesday's mail we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1-79½	„

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of silver in the Mint on 8th June 1887.	35,55,734
Silver received during the week	3,28,398
	38,84,132
Now coin paid during the week	12,00,000
	26,84,132
Silver belonging to private individuals	3,04,646
	29,88,778
Last week	35,83,786

Government Paper is quite unaltered at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Mills are all quiet, and if anything tending lower in value. Mofussil Press shares are firm and have advanced to Rs. 430, Berars to Rs. 575, Bombay-Burma Trading are back to Rs. 2,625 first and Rs. 655 second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	869
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	5 do.	515
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	$	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pot.	112
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	280	8.	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,575
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Bellary S. & W. Co.	871	500	all	Rs. 2½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ltd.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New Issue	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	675
Comaghi Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2½	595
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	7
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	..
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	995
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	600
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	157
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ltd	700	500	all	833	725
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	..	37½ p.c.	720
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	..	Rs. 30	830
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	475
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	Rs. 8	1,320
Jaffer All Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 35	590
Jevraj Bhailoo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 15	420
handeish	750	1,000	500	Rs. 30	1050
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	765
Madras United	500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	137
Maharashtra	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,000
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	905
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 8	1,182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	175
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulbourga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	1,340
Nasunal spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	765
NagasunCotton Clean Ning Co. Ltd.	.000	1,000	100	..	425
Narayan Cotton Mills	20	1,000	1,000	..	55
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	200
Oriental	0,725	625	625	Rs. 25	780
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6¼	515
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	72
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	845
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.		1,000	000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
ondersas	578	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,130
Southern India	590	1,000	1,000	..	610
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd.	1,000	50	50	25 p.c. 15	273xd.
Victoria Mills	1,312	250	25	..	230
Western India S. & M. Company	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	45
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co	1,200	000	1,00	Rs. 0	..
			1,00	Rs. 40	620
					790

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar C	200	1	.5.		
Alber ton	100				
A lishing Co.			1,20	—4	1,075
ert Press Co. Kur rachee			500	Rs.	425
Apollo Press Co. (small shards)		50	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	750
Bilary		750	400	400 Rs. 20	230
Brgul's Cavapore Co. Ld		620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	350
Bombay Cott P.		0	200	200 Rs. 16	120
Colaba Pre		10	125	125 Rs. 14	115
Dnolier n Press.			1,80	1,80 Rs. 6	560
East s Co.		0	200	200 Rs. 12	105
dia Press Co.			1,00	Rs. 150	1,475
e Press Co.		15	8,50	8,50 Rs. 20	1,30
ernak Press Co.		30	500	500 Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.		150	500	500 Rs. 25	490
Kha-nasum Cotton Press Co.		240	250	all Rs. 45	355
Manasr Manfg. Co		1,000	250	25 Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press		1,500	120	120	95
Mofussil Co.		3,125	400	1,00 Rs. 55	435
ay Borar Cotton ginning & Press Co.		1,250	500	500 Rs. 60	575
New Indian Press		4,000	125	125	110
Prince of W. Press		600	500	100 Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)		500	500	50 Rs. 75	450
Sad Press Co.		400	2,000	75 Rs. 75	495
Sad & Punjanb Cotton Press Co.			1,00	1,00 Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.			500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co.		450	1,00	1,00 Rs. 90	612½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.	170
	750	200	150	p.	130
Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	155
Bagdy Co. Ld.	235	200	165	nil.	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		37	10½ p.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100nl.
Bombay Flour MillCo.	500	500	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2625
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	63	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds					3½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	16
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	14 NI
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	500
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	45
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
KurrachcoLighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	104
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	256
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	345
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	12 p.ct	102
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	105
Poarse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	18
Port Canning Co.	5,000	000	1,000	Rs. 18	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	3171
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	101
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	..	80
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1125xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Zulu, 280 tons, Captain F. Fowles, cleared yesterday for Mauritius. She carries besides a general cargo, ten deck passengers, on board.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo, and Mr A C C Rogers and 20 adults, passengers on board.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain J. Hutchinson, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening from Liverpool, brought out the following passengers on board :—Major St. Paul, Captain H C Petre, Captain and Mrs. Ussher, Mr R S and Mrs Fagan, Mrs Smyth and 2 children, Mrs Dompster, and infant and Mrs Borrodaile, Miss Borradaile and Mr Partington, from Liverpool; and 3 natives from Suez.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Persia	..	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Australia	2102	B. Ercson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Bancoora	..	G. Brown	D	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Simoon	..	T. Pole	E	Ralli Brothers.
„ Govino	1451	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Giava	1317	Venengo	H J	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kingdom	1414	Roberts	K	Ralli Bros.
„ Panama	1135	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Rochliff	..	J. L. Baxter	L M	C. Eduljee.
„ Wave	..	F. M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Brearson	N	Noonan P. Dewji
„ Cuba	1373	Hoscason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Preston	1401	Brown	O Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ S. Queen	1375	Erwin	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Darien	..	A. Hurrell	..	.....
„ Lord Clarimont	..	Bocquet	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Darwin	..	R. Williams	..	Beyts Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, May 19.
16	Nizam (s)	Hasclwood	Venice, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Khandalla (s)	Dougherty	Coast and Calcutta.
	Latimer	Graves	Bremerhaven and Liverpool.
	Wave (s)	McCulloch	Naples, &c.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, Livingston, for Karachi.
Barque Zulu, Fowles, for Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June.

ARRIVAL.

12 Governor s .....Valiant.....Liverpool, May 13.

DEPARTURE.

June 12.—Ship Star of Russia.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·598
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·927
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·3
General Directions of Wind*	SW., S. SW., WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	533
Fall of Rain	3·72
Total fall during month	17·82
„ year	17·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0·48

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13

Barry, Surgn Bo I M S, on leave, f om Poona.

JUNE 15

St Paul, Major, Bl Rifle B rigade, from leave, from England.

Petre, Lt Bl Rifle Bri gade, from leave, from England.

Ussher, Captain Bo gade, from leave, from England.

from Englar 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, d.

JUNE 16.

Simpson, Engr Lt Bl 43rd Goorkha L I, from leave, from Tayl gland.

or, Lt Bl The Rl Scots Regt, on probation, from Cape of Good Hope.

Corkery, Surg Bo I M S, on duty, from Burma.

Pleydell-Bouverie, Major, Bl 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 16.)

Legislative Department.

H E the Right Honble the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate P M Mehta, Esq, MA, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

The Honble Mr K T Telang, MA, LLB, CIE, having vacated his seat in the Council of H E the Govr in Council for making Laws and Regulations by accepting office under the Crown in India, H E the Right Honble the Govr in Council, under Section 32 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to re-appoint him to be an Additional Member of the said Council until the termination of the term for which he was formerly nominated.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to the Lieut Cols from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps, Major A H Mayhew and Major F M Hunter, from 8th June 1887.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

General List, Infantry, Major W F Hume, and Major C M Brown, from 8th June 1887.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made :—To be Captain, Lieutenant J Tate.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—Lieut J M Dick to be Acting Adjt during the absence on leave of Capt J W Gordon, with effect from 10th May 1887.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Cl's allowance from the date specified—Lieut-Col (Brevt Col) M W Willoughby CSI, 9th June 1887.

The services of Lieut-Col (Brevt Col) M W Willoughby, CSI, are placed at the disposal of the Pl Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 9th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Honble the Secy of State for India :—Lieut C G Carnegy, 2nd Batn East Yorkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer 25th Regt Bombay Infy,—23rd March 1886.

Surgn-Major R H Batty, Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 24th June 1887 on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Capt J Monteith, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified :—Lieut Col H J Stock, S C, 15th May 1887.

Lieut H E Mead, 2nd Batln Durham Light Infy, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay S C, with effect from 9th June 1887.

Marine Department.

Captain W K Thyne, Port Officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of departure.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Major E V Stace resume his appointment of Joint Administrator, Rajpipla, and to appoint Capt J W Wray to act as Joint Administrator, Sangli, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Judicial Department.

Capt A Wapshare, B S C, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magte at Karachi, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Capt Wapshare is also appointed to be a Magte of the First Class, under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Mr S St J Westlake, Assist Collr in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Shikarpur, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882, and is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act :—

Power to commit for trial (Section 206.)

Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act X of 1882 the Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S St J Westlake, CS, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The appointment of Asam Gajanan Moreshvar Dey as one of the Conciliators in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist, made in Govt Notification No. 4910 of 14th July 1885, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

H E the Govr in Council is also pleased, under Sec 34 of Act XVII of 1879, to cancel, at his own request, the appointment of Asam Gajanan Moreshvar Dey as Village Munsiff of Chinchwad in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Mr Dosabhai Framji, C S I, Presidency Magistrate has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days from the 7th instant, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay :—

Mr R P Barrow, C S, and Mr G Carmichael, C S.

Mr R S Tipnis delivered over charge of the office of Assist Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 16th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr C H Jopp delivered over charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 24th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr G McCorkell, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is appointed to perform the duties of the Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J B Alcock on privilege leave.

Mr T S Hamilton relinquished charge of the office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the 1st instant, after office hours.

Mr J J Heaton assumed charge of the duties of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 3rd instant, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Wasudev Phadke delivered over charge of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye and Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Joshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Barsi in the district of Sholapur-Bijapur on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh District on the 6th instant, before office hours.

Under Section 13 of Act X of 1882 the Right Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, Magistr of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, to be Magiste in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur.

Under Section 40 of XIV of 1862 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr Imam Saheb valad Hatella Saheb to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti, vice Mr Jivaji Balkrishna, transferred.

Mr J Balkrishna to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikad, vice Mr V Ramchandra transferred.

Mr V Ramchandra to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni, vice Mr Imam Saheb valad Hatella Saheb, transferred.

Educational Department.

H E the in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. James Scorgie, FCS or till further orders :—Mr H P Jacob to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Dept.

Mr G M Woodrow to act as Professor of Mechanism and Applied Sciences in the College of Science, Poona, in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Departt.

Mr H M Page to act as Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona.

Mr N A Moos to act as Head Master in the College of Science, Poon.

Mr James Scorgie, F C S, Professor of Mechanics and Applied Science in the College of Science, Poona, delivered over charge of his duties on the 23rd May 1887, after office hours.

Surgn-Major G Waters and Surgeon R Manser respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College on the 1st instant, after office hours.

Messrs N V Sathe and D G Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School on the 31st ultimo, after office hours.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Maconochie, C S, to do duty as Asst Colr Ahmednagar, till further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Young-husband, CS, to do duty as Asst Colr, Surat, till further orders.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind, Actg Head Accountant, Colr's Office, Belgaum, passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination in April 1887.

Public Works Department.

Mr J H E Hart delivered over charge of the duties of Joint Se y to Govt, P W Department (Irrigation), to Mr W. C Hughes, M Inst CE, Actg Secy to Govt, P W Depart, on the forenoon of 13th June 1887.

Mr J H E Hart also delivered over and Mr J E Whiting, M A, M Inst CE, received charge of the offices of Chief Engr for Irrigation and Superintending Engr, Central Divn, on the same date before noon.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr K H Kirkire, BA, LLB, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana District.

Mr J B D Adams delivered over and Mr J B W Biddle received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Capt E F Marriott delivered over and Mr C A B Beatty received charge of the offices of the Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, on the 30th ultimo, in noon.

Mr H J H Henderson delivered over and Capt E F Marriott received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Surat, on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Mr N Bhaskar, Head Karkun of taluka Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 6th April to 5th May last, both days inclusive, this being the period that intervened between Rao Saheb Kunthekar's departure to take charge of the office of Municipal Secretary, Poona, and the arrival of Khan Saheb Hiraji Framji, appointed to act.

Mr W H Cumming, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Rev Surv, returned from the six months' leave on medical certificate granted under Govt Resolution No. 4074, dated 8th June 1886, and subsequently extended under *Bombay Government Gazette* Orders No. 7148 and 240, dated respectively 6th October 1886 and 12th Jan 1887, and resumed charge of his duties on the 4th June 1887, in the forenoon.

Mr. L Khanchand, Third Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 21st June to 15th July 1887 inclusive, and Mr Jawharsing Lakhasing, Head Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, is permitted to carry on the daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

M Y Jobhia, Public Vaccinator, Karachi Town, is granted privilege leave from 24th April to 7th June 1887 inclusive, and Asanand, Sub-Register is appointed to act for him, with effect from 24th May 1887. G H F Mahomed, 7th Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, conducted the duties of the public vaccinator, M Y, Jobhia, in addition to his own, from 5th to 23rd May 1887 inclusive.

N J Shivram, Third Grade Local Fund Vacc, Nasik Zilla, was granted extraordinary leave without pay from 1st January to 31st May 1887 inclusive, and S Ganpatrao was appointed to act for him.

B Kisandas, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is promoted to First Grade and transferred to Broach Zilla from 1st June 1887, vice Shaikh Shumsher Hussein, retired.

M Bapuji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 1st June 1887 vice Bapoobhai Kisandas, promoted.

U Allimia, Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 1st June 1887, vice Motilal Bapuji promoted.

M Girdhar, Candidate Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, is transferred to Broach Zilla with effect from 1st June 1887 vice Umurmia Allimia, and appointed to act as Municipal Vaccinator, Broach Town, vice Dhirajlal Hargovindas on sick leave.

F Hirjarsa, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th June 1887 inclusive, and Virumal Wadhumal is appointed to act for him.

S Thanwardas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st June to 31st August 1887 inclusive, and Rochiram Sunatsing, Candidate Vaccinator is appointed to act for him.

G Atmasing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar, having returned to duty on 14th May 1887 the unexpired portion of the leave without pay granted to him in Notification No 63 dated 20 April last, is hereby cancelled.

A B I Baksh, Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier, is granted privilege leave from 7th May to 6th June 1887 inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 17th, 1887.

1 A meeting of officers Commanding Companies will be held at Quarter-master Soundy's, this day Friday, the 17th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF POONA ! !!
THE FASHIONS AT SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN for the POONA SEASON Specially Selected by Mrs. Southwell in Paris and London.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THIS CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUFORD—RICKETTS—May 18, at Liverpool, John Salmon Beauford, son of H W Beauford, S

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AND THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY IN BURMA.

GRATUITY TO THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* is published containing a despatch from the General Officer in Upper Burma, bringing to notice the good services of the troops since the capture of Mandalay.

The Viceroy takes the opportunity to signify the cordial recognition of the Government of India of the distinguished manner in which the Army has acquitted itself. The difficulties of the campaign were not, however, overcome without heavy loss, and his Excellency deplores the death of many brave officers in action and from disease. To Sir Frederick Roberts his Excellency tenders sincere and grateful thanks for the successful plan of operations and vigour with which they were personally carried out. His Excellency also desires to express his thorough appreciation of the valuable services of Sir Charles Arbuthnot.

The following Officers are also specially mentioned :—Sir George White, for skill and capacity exercised in the command of a large and widely extended force under his orders ; Brigadier-Generals East, Anderson, Stewart, Cox and Farrington, for the judgment they displayed in their important Commands ; and Brigadier-Generals Low and Lockhart for vigour and ability in extensive field operations ; Major-General B. L. Gordon, Commanding Lower Burma Division, and Major-General J. J. H. Gordon, Commanding Eastern Frontier District ; Captain Dorward, Commanding Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, Principal Commissariat Officer ; Captain Cather, R. E., Director of Transport ; Captain H. F. S. Ramsden, Field Paymaster ; and Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell ; Colonel Hawkes, Commissary-General, Madras Army, and Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Departments at Rangoon. The services of the Public Works and Telegraph Department have also been of marked value. In the former the services of Messrs. H. J. Richard and E. J. Rumsby have been specially brought to notice, and in the latter those of Mr. C. P. Landon.

The co-operation of the Officers and men of the Royal Navy has been of great value, and the Governor-General specially recognises the services of Captain J. P. Pipon, of the Ranger, and Commander Durnford of the Marines. The Indian Marine also took useful part in the operations, and acknowledgements are due to Captain W. J. Powell and First Grade Officers C. W. Hewett, H. S. Black and G. J. Baugh.

The services of Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. Crosthwaite, and the assistance rendered by the Bombay and Madras Governments, are specially acknowledged. Several Officers in the Civil Administration, Upper Burma, are also mentioned.

The Viceroy has much pleasure in announcing that the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of an India Medal, similar to that conferred for the second Burma war, with clasp, to all troops who served in the Burma Field Force, and to such of those belonging to the Lower Burma Division and Eastern Frontier District as were engaged in active operations between the 14th November 1885 and the 30th April 1887.

Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the distribution of a gratuity to all troops who crossed the old Frontier and came under the Command of the General Officer Commanding the Burma Field Force, or who crossed from Manipur territory into Burma.

Further instructions will be issued regarding the amount of the gratuity to be issued to each rank.

A despatch from the Adjutant General gives a summary of the operations in Burma during the cold weather, and, quoting Sir Frederick Roberts, states that the Force has frequently been broken into the smallest bodies, acting independently, and that the capacity as leaders of very junior Officers has thus been brought under severe and trustworthy test. It is matter of great satisfaction that many have come through the ordeal with credit.

Despatches are published from Generals White, Lockhart, and J. J. H. Gordon, bringing to notice the services of numerous officers.

The services of Sir George White are specially mentioned in the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN UPPER BURMA.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 15.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* telegraphs that a party of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, with 45 Burmese policemen, have just fought what may fairly be described as the most desperate engagement which has yet taken place in Upper Burma. They completely surprised a very large body of dacoits near Kyoukpadaung, on favourable ground for the operations of Cavalry.

At the first onslaught, the enemy broke and fled in hopeless confusion, leaving 193 dead on the field. Subadar Mahomed Aulum commanded.

This gang came from the Popa hills, and has given great trouble, frequently avoiding attack, but this crushing defeat should put an end to it.

A JEMADAR'S EXPLOIT.

Jemadar Iyed Ashem scored a victory of his own, but whilst commanding an escort on the road to Meiktila, twenty miles from Myingyan, whilst some little distance from his men, he observed a dacoit preparing to take a pot-shot at him. The dacoit bolted and the Jemadar pursued, and in a few minutes he suddenly found himself amongst nineteen more dacoits, who were as much astonished as he himself was. Five instantly bolted. The Jemadar, maintaining his presence of mind, ordered the others to lay down their arms. Supposing his men were close behind they obeyed. The Jemadar then made one of them carry the arms, and marched in the whole fifteen as his prisoners.

DACOIT ATTACK ON A POLICE POST.

Two hundred dacoits, under Boh Cho, a noted leader, attacked a newly-established police post at Dhattan on the 10th, but were repulsed. One Burmese policeman and his family, who were in the village, were butchered.

JUBILEE DAY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Tuesday next will be observed as a public holiday in Simla.

MUTINY AMONG THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

News via Persia announces a mutiny among the Amir's troops at Herat, about a week ago. About 500 Kabuli soldiers rebelled ; the mutineers were defeated and made prisoners, and the ringleaders, who were captured, have been sent on to Kabul.

CAPTAIN HEXT.

Captain Hext left Calcutta to-day on a visit to Burma.

THE LIMBIN PRINCE.

The Limbin Prince, recently captured by the Civil Officer with the Shan Column, has been deported to Lower Burma.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 16.

H. E. the Governor arrived from Mahableshwar at 7-30 this evening, and was met at the station by Mr. Lee-Warner, Colonel Wilson and several other officers and gentlemen. The Governor on alighting drove direct to Ganesh Khind.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT WAY.

The adjourned Court-Martial on Lieutenant Way re-assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, when the second charge was investigated, viz., Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Surat, on or about the 23rd day of January 1886, when Staff Officer at that station, borrowed the sum of Rs. 200 from Purshotum Kalliandass, on the security of Judah Reuben, a clerk then serving under his orders in the Station Staff office at Surat, which sum he failed to liquidate according to agreement, and thereby threw the responsibility of repaying the amount borrowed on his subordinate, the said Judah Reuben, who stood security for the same, and had eventually to make it good.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The first witness for the prosecution, Judah Reuben, examined, said : I am a writer in the Station Staff Office at Surat. I went to Purshotum for Rs. 200 and asked him to lend me the money. He refused. In January 1886, at Lieut. Way's desire, I went again. He at first refused, saying he retired from the money-lending business. Two or three days afterwards he asked me whether I was willing to stand security. I agreed to do so, and gave a separate security bond. Lieutenant Way signed the bond for the money. I took it to Purshotum, and received the money. Lieut. Way left on the 25th April. The butler told me he was going, so I went to him. He said he was going to Baroda, and would be returning the next day. He never returned. I was present when he told the butler he would return the next day. He also gave him a rupee and ordered him to prepare a dinner the next day. In June 1886, Major Yates told me that Lieutenant Way was not returning. I paid the money in March 1887, as I was told the sahib was not returning. Purshotum wanted payment as the interest was mounting up. I paid Rs. 230, and settled the matter at Solomon Daniel's house. Purshotum agreed to reduce the interest because I was paying for another. I borrowed Rs. 230 from Solomon Daniel, who is my cousin. The money was paid at Purshotum's house in Solomon's presence. I got Lieutenant Way's bond and promissory note. I destroyed the security bond, thinking it of no further use. Seven or eight months elapsed between his complaining and my paying the money. I did not receive a reply to my complaint, and thought nothing would be done. I have been Staff Office writer for sixteen years.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The second witness, Solomon Daniel, examined, said : I have been Abkari Inspector at Surat since March 1886. Judah is my cousin. In March last, I lent him Rs. 230 to enable him to pay Purshotum. The matter was settled at my house. Then Reuben and myself followed Purshotum and paid the amount at his house. Purshotum returned two bonds. That now shown was one in which Reuben was required pay the money to Purshotum, he having stood security.

Cross-examination reserved.

The third witness, Purshotum Kaliandass, examined, said : I am a shroff, but relinquished money dealing transactions for the last three years. I know Judah Reuben. I sometimes have dealings with him. He came in January 1886, and asked for money for Lieut. Way. I refused to accommodate him, because I ceased doing business that time. Three days afterwards Reuben called and said the money was urgently required. I agreed to give it if he stood security. He gave me a bond and received the money, giving me a separate security bond on one anna stamped paper. I have known Reuben intimately for twelve or fourteen years. I did not go to the sahib. I don't know him. The money was repaid, Rs. 230. I demanded the money from Reuben, as the sahib had gone. I took less interest in order to avoid trouble, and was persuaded by Daniel to do so at his house. I agreed, to avoid bother. The money was paid at my shop in the Lines bazaar. I returned the bond and security note. It is not customary to transfer bonds from one to another.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Questioned by the Court, he said : The money was paid at my shop, where my nephew carries on the business. It is now carried on by my nephew only.

The fourth witness, Rama Gunnia, examined, said : I was Lieutenant Way's servant in 1886. He was pressed for money, and Reuben brought Rs. 200 from a Bunya in the lines. I don't know whether anybody repaid him. Reuben knew the Bunya for a long time, and thus got the money. Nobody stood security. I don't know when Lieutenant Way left Surat. The sahib said he was going to Baroda for a day, and would return. He never returned. I did not meet the sahib again till the 10th of last month. The sahib sent notice from Bombay before leaving that he was returning, and on his return I sent word and a letter to Nasirabad to Subedar Huskeljee Israel, of the 28th Regiment, saying that he was going to England, and telling the servants to prepare the accounts.

Cross-examined : I stood close by and did not know what had passed between Reuben and the shroff.

By the President : I did not see any one become security, nor did Reuben tell me he had done so. Reuben said he was responsible to the Bunya, and not to go to the sahib. Reuben told the Bunya he would pay the money. This was not in the sahib's presence.

Judah Reuben, cross-examined, said : On the 28th July, I dated a petition, which I sent to Colonel Westmacott. In August 1886, I first wrote to Messrs. Watson, who informed me they would pay on receipt of reply from Lieut. Way. Major Yates said Lieut. Way would not be returning. I did not see that Lieut. Way had obtained one year's furlough. I did not see the General Order sanctioning leave in the office, but I saw the order in the *Times of India* about April or May. The security bond was written on a quarter sheet of paper in English. I wrote as the Bunya dictated. I said if Lieut. Way did not return the money, Reuben must. I cannot exactly remember what I wrote in the security bond. I did not write my name in the original bond, because I should have been sued as security if I had done so. The Bunya could sue me on the security bond, but if Lieut. Way was present he could have been sued on the original bond. The advantage in not signing the original bond was that I could not be sued. I cannot sue Lieut. Way on the bond if my name were in the bond. I don't know whether I could have sued. The security bond is the only evidence I had of having given security, I thought it of no use in keeping it so I destroyed it, and made a copy to send to Col. Westmacott. I sent a copy in August or September. I got the bond when I paid the money. I did not keep the original security bond, because I heard nothing from Colonel Westmacott. I did not destroy Lieut Way's bond because I had written the sahib's name. I didn't expect to receive a reply to my complaint. Nothing on the bond shows that the money was paid. I don't know whether Purshotum can sue on the bond. I had no money transactions with Purshotum, but I bought grain. I didn't know whether Lieutenant Way was returning. As the interest was increasing, six rupees monthly, I paid the money. I was not asked, and therefore didn't say so at the preliminary enquiry. I got money from my nephew. Colonel Westmacott asked who was present when the money was paid, but it was not recorded. I did tell Colonel Westmacott that Solomon Daniel was present. If I had not paid Purshotum, he would would have recovered the amount from Lieut. Way.

Purshotum cross-examined said : Reuben brought the bond and security note together to my shop. The security bond was written on foolscap. It might be a quarter sheet. I don't remember. I didn't read the security note. I didn't tell him what to write. I had no other transaction with Reuben beyond Rs. 15, sometimes Rs. 25. We are an undivided Hindu family. My nephew carries on the shop ; his father is dead. I have a separate account. I have my money with one account separately. I have given my nephew Rs. 550 for trading purposes. I keep my own money separately to defray household expenses. I get Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 house rent and wazifa rent. I have not balanced my accounts for the last three years, as I do no business. I don't strike the balance. The day Reuben paid the money my nephew went to a feast. When I received the money it was 11 or 12 o'clock. Nobody was present when the money was paid. There were present myself, Reuben and some customers. I don't know how many. I never demanded money from Lieut. Way. I have no books. People say I am worth between one to two lakhs.

Solomon Daniel, cross-examined, stated that he received a summons, dated the 9th, on the 11th instant. He took no receipt from Reuben for the money paid by him. Reuben had not returned the money. The Bunya agreed to a rate of two per cent. He did not know the date of Lieutenant Way's bond. He did not calculate the interest. He prevailed on the shroff to take less. He could not swear whether Reuben or Purshotum came first to his house. Both came. All he remembered was that he settled it for Rs. 230. This was two months ago. Purshotum's nephew was present when he went to the shop but he didn't know who else. He saw the security note. He can't say for certain whether he mentioned the amount. He had seen the bond and agreement by Lieut. Way. He agreed to pay Rs. 200 in one month. He could not say whether Purshotum can sue Lieut. Way on this bond. He was not a lawyer.

The Court asked Lieut. Way whether there were any witnesses for the defence ; he replied that there were none.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 15.

It is expected that Turkey will shortly propose a Candidate for the Bulgarian Throne, when the Powers would disregard any attempt on the part of Russia to veto the selection.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

Russia is bringing great pressure to bear on the Porte against the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and demands payment of the arrears of the war indemnity still due.

Germany, Austria and Italy are supporting England.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

The Emperor William has caught a frosh cold, and is very weak.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

H. M. S. Kingfisher sailed for Trincomalee yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 4 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	44

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 15.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, June 16.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	80·1
4 p.m.	81·0

THE *Government Gazette* notified the appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. K. T. Telang to be members of the Bombay Legislative Council. This is Mr. Telang's second term of office.

MAJOR S. V. STACK has resumed his appointment of Joint Administrator, Rajpipla, and Captain J. W. Wray has been appointed to act as Joint Administrator, Sangli.

CAPTAIN WAPSHARE, S.C., has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, in addition to his other duties.

MR. C. H. JOPP and Mr. J. S. Hamilton have relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara and Dharwar, respectively.

MR. J. J. HEATON has resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Judge of Satara.

MR. H. P. JACOB has been appointed to act in the third grade of the Educational Department, during the absence of Mr. James Scorgie, Professor of Mechanics and Applied Science in the College of Science, Poona.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF GONDAL entertained at dinner on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, the Secretary of State for India and Lady Cross, Sir Donald and Lady Stewart, Sir Dighton and Lady Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. King, &c.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH paid a formal visit, on the 20th May, to the Secretary of State for India at the India Office, accompanied by his brother, Kumar Shri Kalooba, and Colonel G. Goodfellow, Resident in Cutch.

THE Queen-Empress has conferred the Order of the Crown of India on the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

LORD LYONS gave his usual Queen's birthday dinner on May 24. The Maharajah of Indore, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the leading English residents were invited. Her Majesty's health was drunk with more than wonted enthusiasm, on account of the approaching Jubilee. The Republican Guard band was in attendance.

Vanity Fair suggests a pleasant function for Sir Salar Jung. This is the season of annual dinners, and, it thinks nothing could be better than for the Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers, British, Colonial, and Indian, now or shortly to be in London, to dine together. As Prime Ministers have occasionally been known to be jealous of their successful rivals, it might be desirable in the interests of harmony to appoint the youngest member of the company as chairman. That would be Sir Salar Jung. At present there are, to say nothing of the Colonies, at least half-a-dozen Indian Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers in London.

THE reorganisation of the Indian Marine, which has been in progress several years, is, says *Vanity Fair*, approaching completion, and although the Service can never be what the old Indian Navy was, still it promises to be a very good one. In case of hostilities the vessels of the Indian Marine would be useful ; but the feeling is general in India that the naval squadron is too small for the requirements. The whole subject of the defences of Indian ports requires thorough investigation. For instance, the port Bombay, the largest and most important in all the East, is protected by two ironclad monitors, which are very formidable in appearance, but are, and always have been, *without crews*. This is a fact, strange and even incredible as it may seem.

THE Opium revenue from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 1,77,05,950, which is Rs. 15,35,850 less than the estimate. Of this latter sum Bengal opium contributed Rs. 3,39,200 and Bombay opium Rs. 12,06,650.

THE serang who was sent to search for the black buoy marking the Channel through the Elfin flat at the entrance of the Borobolong or Balasor river, reports that he found the buoy some miles to the north-east, and that, proceeding up the coast until he was about seven miles from Pabramgherry, he found in a small indentation marking the mouth of a creek some two hundred or two hundred and fifty bodies in a dreadful state of decomposition. He found no trace of any wreck. The channel leading through the sands into the Balasore river has altered considerably. In the south-west monsoon this is always a difficult place to navigate, but with no guiding marks, and a buoy gone, it becomes actually dangerous. The question is whether the Government will insist upon the channel being properly marked, and the missing buoy relaid, or whether they will forbid the weekly steamers from attempting the passage until the channel is reported safe.

THE *Madras Times* learns that Mr. S. C. H. Hutchinson, of the Indian Telegraph Department, and at present Honorary Secretary to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, has resolved to give up both these appointments, in order to take up a coveted "billet" in the Railway Service. "Mr. Hutchinson is not the first member of the Indian Telegraph Department who has lately turned his back upon that service, making, we presume, the sacrifice of pension and other considerations. A good deal of murmuring and dissatisfaction has, we know, been recently making itself heard, but Telegraph Grievances' seem to be fast coming to a head."

THERE will be a solemn High Mass at the Church at Dabool on Sunday as a *Te Deum* offering for the safe arrival of the Bishop of Damaun, who was one of the passengers by the Nizam.

WHILST so much attention is being directed to the vagaries of Dhuleep Singh, the *World* thinks it deserves to be mentioned that his son, Prince Albert Victor Dhuleep Singh, is now qualifying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for a commission in our Army. The Prince is a godson of her Majesty, was educated at Eton, and from all accounts is, in his tastes and inclinations, essentially an Englishman.

AT the instance of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on Monday in the Westminster Town Hall (Sir Richard Temple presiding), for the purpose of considering the relations of India with the Imperial Institute, as presented in an elaborate address by General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh. General Cavanagh made a *resume* of the latent capabilities of India, and observed that the interests of England and India are now so interwoven that no efforts should be wanting to still further cement the union of the two countries, and confirm her Majesty's Asiatic subjects in their allegiance to the British Crown. He believed that the Imperial Institute would tend to this desirable result, and, in the words of the Prince of Wales, "will promote the industrial and commercial resources of her Majesty's dominions in various parts of the world, and be expressive of that unity and co-operation which her Majesty desires should prevail amongst all classes and races of her extended empire." A discussion followed.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, May 23, in the hall of the University of London, General R. Strachey, vice-president, in the chair. The following honours were awarded :—The Founders' Medal to Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Holdich, R.E., in consideration of the services he has rendered to geographical science by the zeal and devotion with which he has carried on the surveys in Afghanistan ; the Patron's Medal to Mr. G. Grenfell, for the extensive explorations he has carried out during his thirteen years' residence in West Africa ; the Murchison Grant for 1887 to Mr. George Bourne, second-in-command, and now sole survivor of the Landsborough Expedition, which crossed the Continent of Australia in 1861 in search of Burke and Wills ; the Back Premium for 1887 to Sarat Chandra Dras, for his researches in Tibet ; and the Gill Memorial for 1887 to Mr. J. F. Needham, in recognition of his services in exploring the valley of the Lobit Brahmaputra, between Assam and the Zayul valley of Tibet. The chairman subsequently delivered the annual address on the progress of geography.

THE Amir's troops from Jellalabad, assisted by Khugiani and Momund levies, have had some skirmishes with the Shinwaris lately : but the fighting has been of a very desultory character. From Kandahar it is reported that the Tokhi Ghilzais and the Alikozais came into collision recently at Jaldak, south of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. There was no decisive result, but the Alikozais lost seventeen killed and wounded.

RUSSIAN activity on the Oxus is very marked. Twenty miles of railway have been built from Chaharjui southwards along the left bank of the river, and the line has been marked out actually to the Kham-i-Ab frontier. This may account for the speed with which the Russian troops reached Kirki on the occasion of the recent disturbance there.

THE *Kawkaz* newspaper reports that the merchants of Northern Afghanistan have latterly been actively disposing of merchandise at Askhabad. These traders assert that the Afghans are desirous of establishing closer relations with the Transcaspian region, and would welcome the advent of Russian traders with goods in Afghanistan. This idea is, however, strenuously opposed by the Ameer's party. They also report that the Afghans are firmly convinced that the existing disorders can only be terminated by Russian interference. The personal and religious liberty enjoyed by the subjugated Tekkes and Turkomans is much envied by the Afghans who are visiting Russian territory, and, on the authority of the *Kawkaz*, the Afghan people earnestly longs for similar blessings.

TWO Frenchmen, named Reinbold and Schmitt, who are employed on the Eastern Railway, have been arrested by the German police on a charge of having removed the German frontier post between Montreux and Vieux.

AN interesting anecdote of Prince Bismarck's gallantry is going the rounds of the German press. It appears that two young English ladies living in Dresden came to Berlin on a visit, and, wishing to make the most of their time, wrote to the Chancellor, expressing their fervent wish to see him ; whereupon they received an invitation to his palace, where they were most kindly received. A servant took them through the palace and showed them everything of interest, with which they were, of course, greatly delighted ; their joy culminating, when Prince Bismarck himself suddenly appeared and addressed them most kindly in fluent English, walking with them for some time in the garden before bidding them farewell.

THE Reverend James Bell Cox was released from Walton Gaol, Liverpool, on May 21, in accordance with a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.

M. ALFRED MOTTE, an inhabitant of Roubaix, who died recently, made a peculiar provision in his will. He bequeathed the sum of 425,000 francs to the municipality, though the benefits are not to be realized yet. The name of the benefactor is to be immortalized a century hence, as a clause in the will directs that the legacy is to be invested in *rentes* and accumulate till 1987 at compound interest. Whether Roubaix will continue to be the flourishing manufacturing city it is fast becoming, M. Motte's foresight will have produced 20,000,000 ft., which sum is to be spent in constructing suitable dwellings for the artisan and working classes.

THE strikes of colliers and other workmen in Belgium have assumed much formidable magnitude that the French Prefect of the Nord has ordered the portion of the Franco-Belgian frontier within the arrondissement of Valenciennes and Avesnes to be closed and guarded ; while serious collisions have occurred at several places between the workmen and the gendarmerie and soldiers.

A SOCIETY has been formed in London for the purpose of re-opening communication with Khartoum, and that one or two travellers are meditating a journey to that city separately, on their own account. Certainly, the first Englishman who enters the city will have performed a very notable feat, should he ever return to tell the tale. Only a few years ago European tourists entered Khartoum with safety, and now it is perhaps the most dangerous spot in the world for Christians to visit. The names of two travellers have leaked out in connection with these projects. Mr. Montagu Kerr, whose journey in South Central Africa has lately been described in his book, "The Far Interior," is one of these. He thinks that the visit might safely be made by a solitary traveller, where a large expedition would fail. Another traveller holding the same opinion is Mr. John F. Keane of Mecca fame. Mr. Keane has from childhood been acquainted with Mahommedan life, and if a knowledge of Islamism generally would be of service in such an enterprise, there can be little doubt that he might have chances in his favour. The danger, however, is very great from every point of view.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcies on the completion of 26 years' service :—Majors A. H. Mayhew and F. M. Hunter, of the Staff Corps ; and Major W. F. Hume and C. M. Brown, General List, Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. STOCK, S. C., and Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, I.M.S., have retired from the service, the latter on a pension of £365.

LIEUT C. G. CARNEGY, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, and Lieutenant H. R. Mead, 2nd Durham Infantry, has been appointed to be a probationer.

COLONEL M. W. WILLOUGHBY, C.S.I., became entitled to the Colonel's allowance on June 9, on which date his services were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE death is announced of Major-General Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. He retired with the honorary rank in 1881, and since then acted for a time as Settlement Commissioner in the Nizam's territory.

THE NIZAM IN THE CYCLONE.

THE feeling of anxiety so widespread in Bombay owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer Nizam was allayed yesterday morning when the long-delayed vessel was signalled as in sight. Theories of all kinds as to the cause of the delay were put forward, and though those most interested in the safe arrival of the steamer professed to attribute but little importance to her absence, there were many who ill suppressed a conviction that she had either foundered or "broken down." Fortunately, the vessel had sustained no calamity, sheer stress of weather, and that alone, accounting for her delay. After leaving Aden she met with foul weather. Observation led the captain to conclude that he was entering a cyclone. Being unwilling to incur unnecessary risk he hove-to, and remained stationary for sixty-six hours, the engines being worked easy to prevent the ship from drifting. The officer of the P. and O. Company had all along expressed a belief that the cyclone had delayed the ship, but to appease public apprehension they determined to send out the Deccan under Captain Case and a specially selected crew in search of her. The Deccan, as we stated yesterday, had not yet discharged the whole of her China cargo, but the retention of this prevented the necessity for taking in so large a quantity of ballast, which would otherwise have been indispensable. All that was necessary was fuel, and had it not been for the natural unwillingness of the coolies to coal the vessel as she lay exposed to the wind and rain in the stream, she would have proceeded to sea on Wednesday evening in search of the Nizam.

The steamer Deccan had almost completed coaling, had taken six days' stores and provisions on board, and the final preparations for a start were being made, when the chief officer and Mr. Watt, the pilot, who had both been searching the horizon by the aid of a telescope, suddenly descried the signal of the arrival of the mail. To an inexperienced eye she appeared from the distance to bear no evidences of exposure to heavy weather, but a closer inspection revealed the fact that much damage had been done to her boats and deck fittings, and the general rustiness of her plates bore further testimony to the tempestuous weather she had passed through. Through the courtesy of Mr. Uloth, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, a cabin on board the Deccan had been placed at the disposal of one of our staff. As so soon as the mail entered the harbour Captain Newell conveyed him from the Deccan to the Nizam. The passengers were found to be all well, none of them being very much worse for the terrible trial they had undergone. The vessel, however, was in a woeful condition. With not a boat left whole, it is appalling to contemplate what must have become of the crew and passengers had anything more serious occurred to the steamer. The decks were almost swept clean, the stern wheel platform torn from its position, the gangways smashed, whilst on the starboard side hung about two feet of jagged timber, which was all that remained of one of the boats. Two boats were lost, and all the others were damaged or strained to such an extent as to be practically useless. Sails also were blown away or torn into ribbons. Among the passengers there was all the bustle and confusion inseparable from debarkation, but in a short time they were safely transhipped to a steam-launch and landed at Mazagon Bunder.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE P. & O. COMPANY.

Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, has sent us the following official statement relative to the experiences of the Nizam :—"The s.s. Nizam arrived with the outward mails at 8 o'clock this morning, 44 hours after contract time. The Commander reports that from 10 a.m. on the 10th June until 6 a.m. on the 13th (68 hours) the ship was hove-to to avoid running into a cyclone. On the 11th an attempt was made to put the ship before the wind, but in falling off she shipped a sea which did so much damage that the idea was abandoned, and the ship was hove-to again until the weather had moderated to some extent. At 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th, a perfect hurricane blowing with a mountainous sea, the steam steering gear parted, but the hand steering gear on deck was soon connected, and availed of until the damage was made good. Damage—Two boats lost, two damaged and the others strained. Cargo gangways in places washed away, and also the gear round the wheel.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Haselwood, in his formal report to Captain Newell, the Company's Marine Superintendent, attributes his late arrival, as a matter of course, to the weather, and further adds : "We arrived at Aden on the 5th June at 3 p.m., and had the usual monsoon weather until we were about 330 miles north-east of Socotra. The barometer had been low since leaving port, (which I put down to the burst of the monsoon). At 8 a.m. on the 10th June it stood at 29·56. At that time it was blowing a hard gale and a terrific sea was running. We took a reef in our topsail, furled all the awnings, and cleared everything about the ship. At ten a.m. the barometer showed 29·30, having fallen three-tenths in two hours, and was still on the decline. I thought by these indications and the severity of the weather that I was running into a hurricane. So the other tack was tried. We took in all sail, when the foresail was blown away and the topsail split. I rounded the ship to on the starboard tack, with head to southerly to ascertain if the wind was of a revolving or cyclonic nature. It was then blowing fiercely with an awful sea and vivid lightning and thunder and much rain. So I brought the ship to, head to wind and sea, engines working easy. As she would lie in no other direction, and the sea was increasing, I could do nothing but remain in that position. The next day I tried in that position to get the ship before the wind, and as she fell off she shipped a heavy sea, which did so much damage that I could but keep her as before, awaiting a lull. At 4 p.m. on Sunday it was blowing a hurricane, with a mountainous sea, when the steam steering gear parted. Luckily we had a spare tiller shipped in the saloon, so we steadied the rudder and connected the hand steering gear on deck and worked both together until the chief engineer had repaired the damage. During the evening of Sunday I had a close reefed main try sail set, which was blown to pieces shortly afterwards. On Monday, the 13th, at 5-30 a.m., I managed during the lull to get the ship before the wind and steered for this port. The ship during the gale behaved well. We lost two boats, damaged two, and the others were badly strained. The cargo gangways in places were washed away, and also the gear round the wheel. The skylights and ports leaked badly in places, and the ship generally strained and showed signs of much working, especially in the deck and quarter deck skylights, which necessitated constant swabbing in the saloon to keep the place habitable. Every place being battened down the heat was intolerable. The steward in charge did all he could to make things comfortable for the passengers, and I have not heard a single complaint. Every one did their duty well, and I can speak in the highest terms of the Lascar crew."

Captain Haselwood, who is the son of Mr. N. W. Haselwood, one of the old captains of the P. and O. Co.'s service, distinguished himself a couple of years ago when conveying troops to Egypt. He then earned, as he had done in this case, the thanks of his passengers for his skilful management of his vessel under circumstances similarly trying. Leaving Queenstown with 1,170 troops on board, he had not proceeded far when he fell in with a heavy gale and was compelled to put back. After lying at Queenstown for 36 hours he again proceeded to sea. The same afternoon he picked up a large sailing ship which had become unmanageable. He had towed her some 30 miles when she broke adrift and his vessel was compelled again to return to Queenstown. The circumstances of this incident, and the gallant manner in which Captain Haselwood commanded his vessel, were subject of much comment in England, and must still be fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

Below we give the Chief Officer's account as gathered from extracts from his log :—

Friday, June 10.—Latitude 16°0 N. 59°19 E. A fresh monsoon gale sprung up with high quarterly sea ; ship rolling and lurching heavily at times and taking water over amidships. As the day wore on the wind increased and the sea rose rapidly. At 11-45 we hove to with our head S. W. There was a strong gale with furious squalls, vivid lightning, thunder and heavy rain. The barometer fell quickly, and indications of a cyclone were most marked. The ship pitched and laboured heavily and took in great quantites of water. As night came on the gale increased, and about seven o'clock in the evening a heavy sea struck our first-cutter and smashed it in. We had to cut the shattered framework loose to get it adrift. At eight o'clock the gale was still higher with a terrific sea running. The vessel laboured heavily and shipped large quantities of water both fore and aft ; we had by this time concluded that we had fallen in with a cyclone. Saturday.—No abatement of the weather, heavy monsoon gale with frequent furious squalls and very high sea, but the wind slightly moderated. At six o'clock the wind and sea were increasing. The steam-steering gear now gave way, and we connected the tiller and gear in the saloon ready for immediate use. By eight o'clock the wind was blowing a whole gale and a terrific sea was running. We laboured and pitched heavily and took in heavy seas over all, one of them carrying away the casing of the after steering gear. At noon we were in the same condition, but shipping more water, and so we continued during the day. Sunday.—No moderation of either wind or sea, but at about ten o'clock we put the helm up to see if we could possibly stand on our course ; but we found the sea too heavy, and we hove to again, heading S. W. Shortly afterwards a heavy sea struck the ship by the companion carrying away the compass, rudder and starboard cargo gangway. In the afternoon the weather showed no signs of abating. Tremendous seas were breaking over us, and our starboard steam steering rod was carried away, but we fell back upon the gear in the saloon. Anxious to get along, at seven o'clock we hoisted our main try sail, but no sooner was it up than it was torn to shreds. We had now 17 feet of water in our hold, but we set to work pumping this, and by next day had reduced the amount to 10. By eight o'clock on Sunday evening the wind had somewhat abated. Monday.—At 5-30 the wind and sea having moderated we determined upon turning the ship. We ran her off and set a reefed top try sail and jib and put the ship under course. The wind then was only moderate, though the sea running high caused the ship to roll frightfully. By noon, however, we had run a distance of 83 miles, though there was then a strong monsoon and a heavy following sea. Tuesday and Wednesday we made good progress, and the pilot, Mr. Piper, came aboard at about seven o'clock this morning.

In conversation the Chief Officer testified to the efficiency and trustworthiness of the Lascar crew. "Poor beggars," said he, "their galley was washed They were unable to cook themselves any food, and though their subsistence was principally biscuits they worked just as well as ever. Throughout the gale there was no grumbling, nor any attempt to shirk work. They obeyed orders implicitly and, in short, acquitted themselves as well as any crew could possibly have done."

PASSENGERS' NARRATIVES.

A high Government official, who was a passenger by the mail steamer, has supplied our representative with the following account of the storm :—We left Aden on Tuesday, the 7th instant, when we perceived indications of nothing more than ordinary monsoon weather. But gradually the wind and waves grew in violence till we found ourselves in the midst of one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed by the oldest sailors in these seas. Huge waves broke over the deck and the vessel pitched and tossed to such an extent as to be almost beyond control. There were very heavy seas, so heavy that one of the officers declared he had not seen anything of the kind even in the Atlantic. On Thursday we lost one boat and another on Friday, when I believe the storm was at its highest, the barometer falling rapidly to 28. The vessel was shipping heavy seas, and we were all battened down below, where the heat was great. It was a fortunate circumstance that there were not many passengers to share the alarm and anxiety of the trying

PALACE INTRIGUES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE long delay that has occurred in the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention is believed to be due in part to some incidents which have recently occurred in the Sultan's palace, and which are now the common talk of Pera, although nothing can be said about them in the newspapers of Constantinople, or be telegraphed abroad. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—

On Sunday, the 8th inst., it began to be rumoured that the Kislar Aga, or chief eunuch, had fallen into disgrace, and that several influential sheikhs were also under the Sultan's displeasure. On Wednesday, the 11th, the once all-powerful Sheikh Abul Houda was suddenly sent off with all his belongings to Mersina ; and since then five other high officials of the palace have been dismissed. The charge against them is that they plotted to depose the Sultan in favour of his nephew, Salah-Eddin, the son of the dethroned Murad. The common belief is that they were innocent, and that there was no plot at all, but that a palace cabal succeeded in rousing the Sultan's suspicions against them, and that was enough. When once the Sultan's confidence in a favourite is shaken ever so little, the object of his suspicions must at once be removed from the palace and the capital. In this case it is evident that Houda's enemies worked very powerfully on his Majesty's mind, for exile has been decreed against several persons living outside the palace. Thus an Armenian, once very rich and influential, named Agop Keutcheoglu, has been ordered away with several other Armenians who were denounced as having in their possession an Armenian newspaper, published in Paris, which contained articles on the "Resurrection of the kingdom of Armenian." The Sheikh Abdul Houda, who has been banished, has played a very important part in Turkish affairs for the last eight years. He came to Constantinople from Syria after the last war with Russia, and was introduced to the Sultan by the late Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who had made his acquaintance when Vali of Adana. Abul is very learned in Islamic lore, and a reader of the stars. A man of great wit and eloquence, an ardent Moslem, a mine of sophisms and epigrams, which have such a charm for the Oriental mind, and withal Machiavellian in all his ideas of government, he established a powerful hold upon the Sultan, and did more than any one else to impress his Majesty with the idea of the vastness of his spiritual power as Caliph. From 1880 to 1883 he was omnipotent at Yildiz ; but disenchantment followed, and for the last four years his influence has been on the wane. His astrology did not prove infallible, he employed influences of a low order, and obtained promotion for utterly unworthy men. His fall is not to be regretted, though the causes which produced it—that is the intrigues of an envious cabal—must be deplored ; for by all accounts they have dangerously agitated the Sultan's mind, and made him temporarily almost unable to concentrate his attention on serious business.

It is more than probable (the correspondent adds) that Russian influences have been at work in this affair. M. de Nelidoff has failed so completely in his diplomacy that Russia's power at Constantinople has declined to the lowest point ever reached in late years, and it would be quite in keeping with Russian traditions that, having been foiled in open attempts to coerce the Sultan's policy, Russia should have raised a palace cabal against his Majesty's intimate advisers.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

SOME sensation has been caused in Paris by the publication in the *Figaro* by General Le Flo, who was Ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1872 to 1879, of a narrative, accompanied by diplomatic documents, of the circumstances under which the late Czar was led in the spring of 1875 to intervene during his visit to Berlin in order to prevent Germany from resuming hostilities against France. General Le Flo is now in the eighty-third year of his age, and he is living in a chateau in Britany. The documents consist of despatches of the General, of the Duke Decazes, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Gortchakoff, who was at that time Chancellor of the Russian Empire. It appears that the French Government plied General Le Flo with despatches expressing their dread of being attacked by Germany. The Czar and Prince Gortchakoff in St. Petersburg assured the General, and Prince Orloff in Paris assured the Duke Decazes, that these fears were imaginary ; but, as they continued, General Le Flo came to Paris to ascertain what ground there was for them. After trying in vain to see the Duke Decazes, he told Marshal MacMahon what were the views held in Russia, when Marshal MacMahon proceeded to show him letters emanating from a high personage in Europe. One of these said, "You will be attacked in the spring." The other said, "Plans changed, attack put off until the autumn." On returning to St. Petersburg he showed Prince Gortchakoff the documents showing the intention of the Prussians to attack France in spite of their peaceful professions. The Chancellor insisted on showing them to the Czar, who assured General Le Flo that he would not allow France to be attacked. The Russians put themselves in communication with her Majesty's Government, and pressure was put upon Germany to induce the Cabinet of Berlin to keep the peace. One of the inducements on the part of Russia to get England to join her was the promise made by Prince Schouvaloff not to attack, march on, or take possession of Merv.

General Le Flo's disclosures are much commented upon in diplomatic circles in Berlin, where the opinion prevails that they will lead to a serious and dangerous controversy. The *Agence Havas* publishes a communication to the following effect :—"General Le Flo, late Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has published in a morning paper an official correspondence regarding events of 1875. In thus acting, General Le Flo has made use of Government documents which are not his property. He had not asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs for permission to publish them, and if he had done so he would not have obtained it. We need not dwell on the inconvenience which may be produced by the publication of such documents."

ILLNESS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE has performed an operation on the throat of the German Crown Prince. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—Some of the Berlin specialists were anxious to perform the dangerous operation of tracheotomy last week ; but Professor Bergmann absolutely refused his consent thereto till the opinion of the eminent English authority, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, should have been heard. Prince von Bismarck, moreover was so averse to resorting to these extreme measures, that the object of his visit to the Crown Prince on Friday was to dissuade the physicians from taking the steps proposed. Even if successful the operation would have almost entirely deprived the Crown Prince of his voice for the remainder of his life. Dr. Mackenzie's experince in diseases of the larynx induced him to add his professional opinion to Prince von Bismarck's political objection and the English specialist's successfully and skilfully performed delicate operation on Saturday last enabled Professor Virchow to pronounce that the growth was not malignant. The Crown Prince is in good health, but is of course unable to speak. Some time may elapse before he will have quite recovered his voice, as the whole growth cannot be removed at once. All cause for anxiety is happily now removed, which is a great relief to the whole imperial and royal family. His Imperial Highness is an excellent patient, and bears up against the privations necessarily inflicted upon him by his difficulty in speaking.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* has seen Dr. Virchow, the leading German pathologist, who has been in attendance on the Crown Prince. Dr. Virchow assured the correspondent that, according to his most careful microscopic examinations he is confident that the affection of the throat is neither parasitic nor gangrenous, and is therefore absolutely without danger. It is, however, very obstinate, and its complete cure will take some time. His Imperial Highness is suffering from a swelling or growth at one side of the larynx, which prevents him from making full use of his voice. The other German authorities who have examined the Crown Prince's throat, and Dr. Morell Mackenzie, who was summoned from London on Dr. Bergemann's special wish, are agreed that there is nothing serious in the complaint, and that a complete recovery is to be looked for. No operation properly speaking has taken place ; but a small portion of the obstruction was taken out of the throat and examined by Dr. Virchow, with the result above stated. Owing to the complete absence of malignant symptoms, the surgeons, it is said, have come to the decision that an operation is not needed, but that continued inhalation ; and cauterizations will be sufficient. His Imperial Highness must, however, take great care of himself, and a void dust or over-exertion ; which accounts for his absence from the military exercises and reviews. The *Times'* correspondent says it is probable that the affection from which the Prince is suffering is a result of the measles, which attacked him in a comparatively mild form last year.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

THE French Council of State have given judgment on the appeals of the Orleans and Murat Princes against the order of General Boulanger striking them off the rolls of the army. It rejects the General's objection as to jurisdiction, but holds that as the Pretenders Law of last June debars the Orleans Princes from entering the army or navy, General Boulanger acted under that law in expunging their names. The argument of the Princes was that a prohibition to enter the army was not a prohibition to remain in it for those who had already entered ; but the tribunal has overruled this view. As to the Murats, it holds that though connected by marriage with the Bonnparts (Joachim Murat married Caroline Bonaparte), they are not members of that family in the sense of the Pretenders Law which is aimed at families that have reigned over France. It therefore reinstates them on the rolls of the army. Prince Napoleon did not appeal. Had he done so the decision as to the Orleans Princes would of course have governed his case.

ADVICE TO MOTHER.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting ? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND THE ORDNANCE "SCANDALS."

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the system under which patterns of warlike stores are adopted and the stores obtained and passed for her Majesty's service, was issued on Monday, May 28. After going into details as to the organization and working of the departments, the Commissioners say that the charges brought against that system by those who gave evidence were corruption, inefficiency, and unfair treatment of inventors. With reference to the charges of corruption, Lieut-Colonel Hope, Mr. Lynall Thomas, and Major Armit were the accusers. Colonel Hope alleged conspiracy between Sir William Armstrong and Captain Noble, and as to this the opinion of the commission is that not only are the charges made against those gentlemen wholly unfounded, but that there never was any evidence whatever to justify their being made ; whereas there was evidence which ought to have been consulted by Colonel Hope which he actually referred to in support of his charges, and which he might have examined at his leisure with no other trouble than that of going to the British Museum or by laying out a few shillings at the Stationery Office. The commission regard this as discreditable to Colonel Hope, although he may be considered as having atoned for his conduct in making these charges by the frankness with which he admitted his mistakes. The charges of corruption depend to a greater or less degree upon the charge thus proved to have been baseless. As to the *Thunderer* Gun Committee, after quoting the evidence of Colonel Hope that Captain Noble went to Malta and there, in order to conceal the facts, fraudulently invented the theory that the *Thunderer* gun was double-loaded, while Sir Frederick Bramwell went as an expert to support whatever Captain Noble might say, the commission describe as ridiculous and altogether extravagant the allogations that there was any kind of corruption or fraud in the matter. Colonel Hope's statement that the Ordnance Department was "a seething mass of corruption" is next considered, and particularly the grounds of suspicion against General Younghusband and Major Jones, owners of shares in the Elswick Company. The Commission declare that the explanations of Major Jones appeared satisfactory, and he and General Younghusband, who could not be examined, denied in the most emphatic manner that they had any corrupt dealings whatever with Sir William Armstrong's firm or any one else. To say that a certain purchase was corrupt appears to the commission to be a completely groundless assertion. So also is the assertion that Major Jones or General Younghusband had anything to do with it. It seems to the commission that none has a right to object to the private arrangements by which they invested their own money borrowed for the purpose in the shares of the Elswick Company. Sir Frederick Abel had £1,500 of shares in the Elswick Company. There was no evidence to show any sort of corruption on his part, and nothing to his discredit was suggested by anyone. The commissioners think it undesirable that officials in the War Department should hold shares in a firm of any kind which enters into contracts with the department ; but in absence of such a rule they cannot attach any blame to Sir Frederick Abel. Colonel Hope's attack on Sir Frederick Campbell is referred to, and the commission describe the evidence before them as complete answers to the allegations. When the evidence against Ordnance Department is properly stated it appears not to be enough to raise in any fair mind even a passing suspicion that there might be corruption. Of all the assertion made, one only is true, and that one worthless. It is the assertion that Sir Frederick Abel holds shares in the Elswick Company. The commission conclude this part of their report with the remark that Colonel Hope admitted that when he said the Ordnance Department was a seething mass of corruption he had made use of a foolish expression. It is something worse than foolish to bring accusations of this grievous nature against gentlemen and men of honour upon pretexts which when examined, come to nothing. Mr. Lynall Thomas's charges against the Ordnance Department are briefly dealt with and judged to be unfounded. Major Armit's charges of corruption and misconduct against officers are fully gone into in the report, summing up his evidence, and omitting matters already noticed in Colonel Hope's evidence. It is said to result from "a mass of false accusations, four repetitions of unproved gossip, two irrelevant matters, one true statement, one partially true statement. The result of the whole inquiry is that the Commission think that the charges of corruption have utterly failed, and that no evidence submitted warrants even a suspicion that there is any corruption at all amongst the superior officers of the Ordnance Department. The commission think that there are many defects in the War Office in general and in the Ordnance Department in particular and that these defects and the imperfect stata of our knowledge as to the manufacture of heavy guns account for the failures which have certainly occurred in the provision of warlike stores but they see no occasion to resort to the hypothesis of corruption. Probably such motives as personal liking and disliking profesional and official jealously, &c., have their influence in the Ordnance Department as elsewhere ; but no special striking instances of the operation of such causes have been brought under notice. The commission suggest stricter supervision by officers high in authority over the inspectors and viewers. The consideration of the charge of ignorance and inefficiency is next proceeded with in detail, and as to this the commission think that the charge of inefficiency both generally and in a variety of particular instances is proved, and they attribute this inefficiency to the defects of the system which are minutely described in the concluding part of the report.

The general result of the inquiry are stated by the commissioners as follows :—I. We think that the system on which patterns of warlike stores are procured and passed into your Majesty's service is defective in the following particulars :—(*a*) That the powers of the Secretary of State are so great that no single person can be expected to exercise them efficiently, especail y when regard is had to the uncertainty of his tenure of office and his presumable deficiency in special knowledge ; (*b*) the same observations apply in a less degree to the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance ; (*c*) the Secretary of State and the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance or practically in the hands of their subordinates, and this destroys all real responsibility and all effective superintendence ; (*d*) the present system is directed to no definite object ; it is regulated by no definite rules ; it makes no regular stated provisions either for the proper supply and manufacture of warlike stores, or for enforcing the responsibility of those who fail to make them properly, or for ascertaining the fact that they are made improperly. It is to these defects in the system that we attribute most of the matters complained of.

We propose to remedy the abovementioned defects as follows :—(*a*) A commission composed of men of the highest eminence and authority should be formed to lay down a standard as to the amount of stores which should be kept in hand for the public service ; that annual tables should be published showing how the existing stores stood in relation to this standard. (*b*) The office of Master-General of the Ordnance should be revived so far as the management of the stores and manufacturing departments is concerned ; the Master-General should be a soldier of the highest eminence. He should hold office for a term of say, seven years certain. He should prepare and publish annually a statement of what he regards as necessary for his department every year. The Secretary of State should continue to be in all respects responsible for passing the estimates laid before Parliament. We are sensible of the difficulty of arranging his relations to the Secretary of State and to Parliament. (*c*) The Master-General should have a council, the duty of which should be :—(1) to advise on all technical questions submitted to them ; (2) to cause warlike stores issued for service to be inspected at irregular intervals, and to hear and adjudicate upon all complaints as to their quality ; (3) to pass resolutions as to the adoption of different patterns of warlike stores and on new inventions ; (4) to hear and determine upon complaints of inventors.

III. As to the complaints. (1) We think that the charges of corruption brought against the Ordnance Department are false and unfounded, and that nearly all the particular instances alleged are either wholly untrue or distorted versions of innocent fact. One act of indiscretion has been proved. Some matter of suspicion as to some of the inferior officers of the Ordnance Stores have been proved, and ought to be, in our opinion, independently investigated. (2) We think that the charge of inefficiency, both generally and in a variety of particular instances, has been proved to a considerable extent. We attribute this inefficiency to the defects in the system pointed out above.

RELEASE OF IRISH PRIESTS.

JUDGMENT was delivered on May 21 by the Dublin Court of Appeal on the appeal brought on behalf of Dr. Kelleher. The Lord Chancellor held that the warrant of committal was legally and properly issued, and that the appeal must be dismissed. The other members of the Court, however, were of a contrary opinion, and an order was accordingly made that the committal was bad and unsustained, and that a writ of *habeas corpus* should issue forthwith. At six o'clock the Lord Mayor's carriage containing Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., and Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., arrived at Kilmainham Gaol, bearing the order for the release of Father Kelleher. The governor immediately directed his release and he took his seat in the carriage and was driven into the city. When the carriage drove up to the Imperial Hotel a large crowd cheered enthusiastically.

In the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy, on May 28, Judge Boyed said after the decision of the Court of Appeal in Father Kelleher's case, he directed his registrar to ascertain whether the informalities existing in that case also applied to the case of Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery, another witness committed along with him, and finding that they did he directed that Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery should be discharged. They were accordingly released from custody, and were cheered as they left the court.

On May 24 bands paraded the streets of Dublin in celebration of the release of Father Ryan and Thomas Slattery. Addressing the crowd from his hotel, Father Ryan said Thomas Mooney was still in gaol, but the landlord who had sent him there would not receive a penny of rent untill he was released. He trusted Mr. O'Brien would get back alive from the bullets of Canadian assassins, who were but the tools of Lord Lansdowne. If the tenants of Herbertstown required money to defeat their landlords, he felt certain they could depend on their sympathisers in England and Dublin. English law and order were the Devil's law and order.

BURNING OF THE PARIS OPERA COMIQUE.

THE Opera Comique, situated in the Place Boieldieu, Paris, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, May 25. Although the panic which usually attends such disasters was averted, and the audience mostly escaped, there was serious loss of life. "Le Chalet" and "Mignon" were the pieces down for performance. The night being a popular one, at reduced prices, the theatre, which was calculated to accommodate about two thousand persons, was crowded. The fire, which was discovered shortly before nine o'clock, broke out on the stage in the middle of the first act of "Mignon," and is believed to have been caused by the gas coming in contact with the upper part of the scenery, whence it spread to the curtain, burning pieces of which fell on to the stage. One of the actors advanced to the footlights, telling the spectators that nothing was the matter ; but he had scarcely spoken when the stage seemed enveloped in flames, and the actors fled with cries of terror which shrilled through the spectators. The audience then rushed to the doors, the confusion and terror being intensified by the turning-off of the gas. The fire spread rapidly along the roof, the ceiling almost immediately fell in, and, when the firemen arrived, the whole building was hopelessly involved in flames.

A terrible panic prevailed among the actors and supernumeraries on the stage and behind the scenes on the discovery of the fire. The chief loss of life was among the supernumeraries. A female dresser states that there were 150 chorus-singers and others on the stage when the fire broke out. She and the women with her heard glass falling, and thought that it must have been caused by a hail-storm breaking with violence over the theatre, which had many skylights. She was called to rehearsal, but was not to mind it, but to make haste and get through their business. As she spoke there was a roar, and a column of flame mounted the stair and burst into the wardrobe-room where she was. She was luckily able to escape through the window, which fortunately opened on a gutter, where she remained until the arrival of the firemen. Some of those who were with her got out. Some of them, in their fright and hurry, knocked each other over, and they must probably have been killed. Many were killed or injured through jumping from the windows. Mdme. Sellier, one of the dancers, is reported to have perished in the flames, and it is feared that several women and many "supers" were unable to escape from the building. Most of those who did escape were more or less seriously burned. In the second act of the play a representation is given of a burning palace. The artificial fire-balls had been placed in readiness for this purpose, and as the "supers" rushed down from their places the balls exploded beneath their feet. Women, half-dressed and carrying their costumes, fled from the stage, uttering screams of terror, among the members of the chorus, supers, and men, some of whom were only partially dressed. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a quarter of an hour the stage was one vast furnace, from which tongues of flame and masses of sparks rose at frequent intervals. Several of the actors were only able to save themselves by climbing on to the roof on the side of the Rue Marivaux, whence they were rescued by the fire-escapes. One of these, M. Bouilloral, was carried away in a fainting condition. One woman had the courage to walk round the narrow cornice which runs round the building, with flames bursting through the windows above her, until she reached a fire-escape ladder that was put up at the corner of the Rue Favart.

The first reports received on Thursday stated that the number of lives lost was nineteen, and that sixty persons had been injured. As the day wore on however, and as the search among the ruins proceeded, the number of dead reached a much higher total. The number of bodies found up to an early hour in the afternoon was forty, and it was feared that many more victims were buried under the debris, as it was a matter of great difficulty for the spectators in the upper galleries to escape. A heap of eighteen bodies, all of ladies in full dress, was found at the bottom of a staircase on the second story. Later information will be found in the postcript.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN RUSSIA.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM ROBINSON, the British subject who has served a little more than twelve months' imprisonment in Russia for an infringement of the passport regulations, and whose term expired seven days ago, was expelled from Odessa on Saturday, May 1st. The *Daily News'* correspondent says :—I have had an interview with Robinson in the police station. His statement is briefly this :—He has been ten years in Russia and was last engaged in a commercial house at Moscow. In February last, on business, he came to Odessa in search of employment, leaving his international passport in his landlord's hands at Moscow. To a young Austrian with whom he travelled he lent five roubles receiving he man's passport as so curity for the loan. From here he wrote to Moscow for his passport, but was told he must return and personally apply for it to the police to whom it had been handed in his absence. In Odessa his explanation was accepted, but he was not allowed to remain. The man whose passport he had had disappeared. Robinson started to return to Moscow, but was arrested at Kieff after foolishly trying to pass himself off with the Austrian passport. He was immediately released, and, according to his own statement, was warned not to leave the city. He went to Moscow to obtain a new passport, was arrested, and thrown for some time in two different prisons there, and then transferred to Kieff. Robinson is twenty-nine years of age, respectably connected and well educated. He speak's Russian, French, and German fluently. There is no doubt that he has been harshly treated, and the course taken by our representative at St. Petersburg is not a little puzzling. Putting aside the merits or demerits of Mr. Robinson's case, a dangerous precedent has been afforded to the virtually irresponsible authorities in Russia. Sir James Fergusson's reply to Mr. Joicey in the House of Commons gives *carte blanche* to the Russian authorities. The Under-Secretary stated that there was nothing illegal in Robinson's detention and punishment, and that the Russian authorities were not bound to afford any information to our Embassy or Consulates of the man's arrest and imprisonment. It is, of course, perfectly well-known that there exists no written law on the point ; but in the case of a Russian or other foreigner falling into the hands of the English police, the man's Ambassador or Consul-General is at once communicated with. Sir James Fergusson's ruling means this, that the next British subject coming within the clutches of the authorities of any Russian by-law of which he may be ignorant may be kept in prison, not seven months, as in this case, but seven years, before being brought to trial. The British Consul-General in Odessa, by going to Kieff, would have obtained Robinson's release three months ago ; but the Ambassador, it is stated, stopped his action on the man's behalf, and confined himself to securing the sum of twenty roubles to Robinson. This solatium, I believe, he has refused to accept. The British residents here, however, have collected assistance for him.

THE CZAR AND THE DON COSSACKS.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, describing the review of Don Cossacks by the Emperor at Novo-Tcherkask, says :—A splendid idea was given of what the hardy Cossack race really is by two whole regiments, or twelve sotnias, of boys about 1,400 strong, from nine years old up to fourteen, drawn for the occasion from all the *stanitsas* or settlements of the Cossack territory. Mounted on lean, shaggy native horses, and wielding huge swords, bigger than themselves, and lances 8 ft. long, they formed the most wonderful infant cavalry ever seen. These boys can already ride at a headlong pace, cling on to their stirrups like monkeys, and pick up handkerchiefs from the ground as they career along. His Imperial Majesty, who arrived at the saluting-point at ten o'clock amidst tremendous cheering, was greatly interested and amused by these Cossack youngsters as they rode by in lines of sotnias two deep, headed by their choirs, singing Cossack songs to the beat of tambourines. Their swords and lances were found rather too unwieldy for such children, so they were taken away just before the ride past. As soon as the forest of tall spears carried by the elder Cossacks had passed in front of the Czar and the newly invested Imperial Ataman, who carried his gold Cossack sceptre, the imperial party drove in a carriage across to the other side of the ground in order to visit the chief priests of the Calmucks, who are incorporated in the Cossack cavalry. The Calmuck clergy, headed by their Grand Lama, were dressed in gorgeous Asiatic and nondescript dresses of every possible brilliant colour. They received their Imperial Majesties at the door of a large kibitka (tent), and conducted them to witness the performance of their curious rites. The ceremony was accompanied by the most cacophonous music that I ever heard, chiefly performed upon straight silver trumpets, each from 10 to 12 ft. long, remarkably like a fog-horn, and producing sounds similar to those of that useful instrument. The rest of the ecclesiastical orchestra was furnished with whistles, shells, big drums, and Chinese gongs. At the conclusion of the ceremony, when their Imperial Majesties drove away, escorted by a mounted band of Calmuck women sittin astride their horses like men, there was a hideous parting flourish on these wonderful instruments, enthusiastically rendered.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

THE Sultan's sanction to the new Egyptian Convention was issued on Sunday, and Sir H. D. Wolff proceeded to the Porte, where the instrument was signed on both sides. The principal points of the Convention are, a Reuter's telegram says, as follows :—(1) The maintenance of existing firmans ; (2) the neutralization of the Suez Canal and an international guarantee for the inviolability of Egyptian territory ; (3) the British troops to remain three years longer in the country, England retaining the superintendence of the whole Egyptian army for a farther period of two years ; (4) England not to withdraw from Egypt at the end of the three years should any danger, internal or external, then present itself ; (5) England to have the right to reoccupy Egypt with or without Ottoman troops in the event of the disturbance of order or an apprehended invasion ; (6) England and Turkey conjointly to invite the adhesion of the Powers to the foregoing Convention, and to propose certain modifications in the capitulations, and certain branches of the administration to be specially settled without fresh discussion. In political circles at Constantinople it is stated that all the Powers, including France but excluding Russia, co-operated with England in expediting the settlement of the Egyptian, and that every possible concession was made by England in order to arrive at an understanding with Turkey. A special point not provided for in the Convention, and destined to be the object of further discussion, has reference to the contingency of eventual military movements by way of the Suez Canal.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE LONDON CORPORATION.

THE report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the charges of malversation brought against the London Corporation was issued amongst the parliamentary papers on Saturday, May 21. The Committee consisted of Lord Hartington (chairman), Sir Joseph Bailey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Houldsworth, and Mr. Stevenson (with Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., to examine witnesses, but without the power of voting), and the report is an unanimous one. Having recited the charges of improper use and malversation of the public funds of the Corporation, under the authority of a special committee, for the purpose of opposing the London Municipal Reform Bill of 1884, it states that the total amount expended by the committee was £19,550 10s. 10d., of which £14,139 12s. 3d. was spent in 1884. Analyzing the items, the committee describe £250 as "unexplained accounts ;" this sum being made up of £150 granted to Sir Reginald Hanson in 1884, and £100 to Mr. C. Roberts in 1885. A further sum of £250 was allotted to the hall-keeper, £350 as the committee's expenses, £500 to the Town Clerk (Sir John Monckton), £11,370 3s. 11d. to the Remembrancer (Mr. Goldney), £4,070 14s. 8d. to the City solicitor (the late Sir Thomas Nelson), and £2,759 12s. 3d. for printing and advertising. These accounts are then analyzed at some length, and it is mentioned that the sum included has been in the nature of a "slush fund" for the committee. Among the items in the Town Clerk's account are £50 for "Mr. Lee, an author, for a pamphlet ;" £42 to Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, formerly M.P. for Dungarvan, for another pamphlet ; and £436 3s. 4d. to Mr. H. B. Taylor ; this last item, according to the committee, being the only one which has not been explained to them up to date. Of the £2,759 which had been already paid to them, and on also concur in a then existing arrangement by the liquidator to pay the claimants a farther division of 1s. 3d. and make payments to the liquidator to answer a further division of 1s. 3d. in February 1888, of 1s 3d. in February 1889, and 1s. in February 1890, the effect of which would be that the claimants would finally receive 19s. 9d. in the pound. And the agreement contained provisions for the upkeep of the corporation's estates in Ceylon and Mauritius by the liquidator out of the assets until the company should take possession, and after that date for their upkeep by the company itself, the company, however, being responsible as from June 1, 1887, for all expenditure in respect of such upkeep.

Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. F. B. Palmer, for the applicants, submitted that the contract which had been sanctioned was not to the interest of creditors generally, and the applicants tendered at the bar terms similar to those embodied in the contract, but with this difference that they would engage to pay 20s. in the pound to the unsatisfied creditors, and accept for their remuneration one half of any surplus which should be realised after meeting all demands and the costs of the liquidation. The additional 3d. in the pound represented a bid of some. 70,000l. or 80,000l. more than the offer which had been accepted.

Mr. Latham, Q.C., and Mr. T. H. Wright, on behalf of the official liquidator, said that he had but one motive and but one duty—namely, of acting in good faith with all persons and of doing his best for those interested in the liquidation. The evidence showed that the risk incurred by the committee in keeping up the estates in Ceylon and Mauritius had caused great anxiety to the liquidator, and had influenced him in his endeavours to sell the whole assets of the Corporation at a time when the market was presenting an aspect more hopeful than at the commencement of the liquidation.

Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon R. Smith, on behalf of the Assets Realisation Company, submitted that it would be a dangerous precedent, at the instance of a third party, to reopen contracts which were binding between the contracting parties. The offer made by the New Oriental Bank Corporation was a surprise to the Assets Company, the latter company never having heard of the new proposal until it was made at the hearing of the present motion.

Mr. Romer, in reply, submitted that the question was one not of opening biddings, but whether an order of the Court was to be upheld or reviewed.

Mr. Justice Chitty said that it was difficult to compress into the shape of an ordinary judgment all the considerations which had resulted in his deciding when in Chambers that the contract should be confirmed. He had during the course of this liquidation acquired a mass of information bearing upon the question. He had had the assistance of an excellent liquidator, on whose judiciousness he could depend. The duties of a liquidator of a company were either to sell its business or to carry it on with a view of making in the end a satisfactory sale. Experience had, however, taught the lesson that there existed a tendency to keep liquidations open for a long time, there being naturally a bias on the part of persons interested so to do, seeing the great profits in the way of costs that accrued from adopting such a course. In nine-tenths of the liquidations the shareholders received nothing, and the costs, therefore, came out of the pockets of the creditors. His rule was therefore, so far as he possibly could, to avoid anything which tended to create expense, and among such things was to be placed the prolongation of a liquidation. The present liquidation was one of peculiar magnitude and difficulty. It was, in fact, so far as actual cash proceedings were concerned, the most gigantic which had ever taken place. He had, therefore, thought it advisable to appoint a consultative committee as well as a liquidator. Such committee was a representative body, and its members persons of unassailable position and character. The committe was, however, appointed to assist the liquidator and not entrusted with any authority, for his lordship's experience of liquidations had shown the indivisibility of divided responsibility. In making the order complained of he had been exercising his own judicial discretion. Acting upon the information which he himself had personally acquired, he had in the exercise of his judicial discretion confirmed the views of the liquidator and of the consultative committee. A final sale of the assets presented advantages. The liquidator was really carrying on a business of great magnitude and of an exceedingly speculative character. It required no less than 180,000l. advanced in hard cash to finance this business in each year, and this had been going on for three years. The risks were not of an ordinary kind, but of a very peculiar character. For instance, the Corporation had large estates in Mauritius. Hurricanes had often occured there of a disastrous character, and might occur again, in which case a large portion of the assets would be lost, together with sums advanced to sustain these estates. Further, there was a certain amount of risk from the fluctuations of the sugar market, the necessity of employing foreign agents, and divers other things. It was true that hitherto the liquidation had been successfully conducted, and none of the misfortunes which might have been anticipated had occurred. That it had been successfully conducted should be shown by the circumstance that the market price of the value of a dividend in the pound had risen from 13s.6d. at the commencement of the liquidation to nearly 19s. 6d. Considerable sales had been from time to time effected, but a considerable portion of the assets remain undisposed of. A sale was desirable, but it was impossible to sell the remaining assets in an ordinary way. To offer so many estates in lots would be to glut the market. To sell from time to time would be to continue the liquidation to an inordinate length. The result was that the Oriental Bank Estates Company, a corporation allied to the present applicants, made a proposal ; but at last the matter was brought to a head by a firm offer on the part of the Assets Realisation Company. That offer assumed a definite shape on Jan 18. Then a summons was taken out to confirm it, and until now the present applicants had made no proposal at all, and the present applicants, he had no hesitation in saying, were only asking for delay. Not that he was imputing obstruction to them, but all they did was to ask for delay, and they would nothing more. The Estates Company retired because they could not offer as much as the Assets Company, and the New Oriental Bank Company would have had an opportunity of obtaining a respite or delay, which would have been readily granted them if they had said in Chambers that they were ready to make some application, but the effect of the evidence put before his lordship was that they could not make an offer and their counsel's statement was to that effect. When the matter came before him he would willingly have granted the time to have considered the matter if it had been with a view of doing business, but all that was suggested was that there was no valuation. He said emphatically that no man on earth could put anything like a mathematical value upon these assets. He thought that the matter was long enough open and fairly considered, and the result was that the discretion was reasonable and properly exercised in Chambers. The applicants had their opportunity and did not come forward. They now put forward an offer to give 20s. in the pound, but before accepting such offer many things would have to be considered, and the offer could not in any shape be forthwith accepted, and to consider all the various points would be to cause delay, under circumstances which were uncertain in the extreme. He did not think that if in the end such new offer were to fall through the opportunity of obtaining such an offer as that which had been accepted by the Court and which the applicants sought to set aside might be in the end lost. If he had been convinced that the order he made in Chambers was erroneous he would willingly say so. But he honestly thought that the order was not erroneous. Throughout the liquidation he had always carefully considered the interests of the creditors and also of the shareholders, with whose misfortunes he had great sympathy. The adoption of the contract was, in his opinion, the best thing under the existing circumstances. The motion was dismissed with costs.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

M. TISZA, the Hungarian Prime Minister, gave an answer in the Lower House at Pesth, on Saturday, May 21, to M. Irani's interpellation respecting the events which preceded the occupation of Bosnia and Heresgovina. The Minister (the *Times'* correspondent says) practically admitted that the revelations made by the *North German Gazette* were true save on one point—namely, the ignorance of Germany as to the Austro-Russian agreement. The *North German Gazette* asserted that Prince Bismarck was not informed as to the agreement. M. Tisza denies this, and affirms that Germany was cognizant of every step taken in the negotiations between Prince Gortchakoff and Count Andrassy. To sum up the debate, M. Tisza has to confess that at the time when he and Count Andrassy declared to the Hungarian Parliament and to the Delegation that Austria-Hungary was going to occupy Bosnia and Hersegovina in deference to a European mandate, they concealed the truth that before the Russo-Turkish war they had entered into a formal agreement with Russia to occupy the provinces as a compensation for the influence which Russia was going to acquire over Bulgaria. This is a very grave avowal, and one which the Hungarians will not really pardon.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company alludes to the loss of the Tasmania, the pecuniary loss to the company through this accident being upwards of £100,000. The new contract for the India and China mail services has, it is said, been signed and laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The company's tender for the Australian mail service was also, it is stated, sent in more than a year ago, but there has been very great delay caused by the references which have had to be made to the colonies, and the question has not been finally arranged, although the directors trust it may be considered in a fair way towards settlement. The directors have found it necessary to apply for a supplemental charter to regulate the company's borrowing powers in conformity with the intentions of the proprietors, which had not been adequately given effect to in the supplemental charter obtained in 1870, for the purpose of enabling the company to issue debenture stock in lieu of an equal amount of debentures. This supplemental charter has been duly received, and as its conditions make it necessary that the proprietors should signify their acceptance of the same, and give authority to the Board if need be to utilize its provisions, notice has been given of an extraordinary general meeting to be held immediately after the half-yearly meeting, when a resolution to this effect will be proposed. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is recommended, the warrants for which will be payable, tax free, an and after June 10.

THE PORTE AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

THE following are the leading points of another Circular Note which the Porte has despatched to the Powers on the Bulgarian question. The Circular first calls attention to the uncertain nature of the situation in Bulgaria, and expresses regret at this state of affairs, since the Porte is more interested than all the other Powers in this question. The Porte had recommended the opposing parties in Bulgaria to modify their programmes in such a manner as to lead to an understanding which might result in uniform action. At the same time, however, when the Bulgarian Government was about to enter upon this course the events at Silistria and Rustchuk shattered the confidence which had been established and prolonged the state of uncertainty. The Porte, in conclusion, points out the necessity for an exchange of ideas between the Great Powers on the proper steps to be taken in order to remove the existing difficulties and for putting forward one or two candidates for the Bulgarian throne for the people to choose their Prince.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARIES.

IN the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said it was not true that the negotiations between this country and Russia on the question of boundaries had been broken off, or that orders had been sent to the British Commissioner to return. He was inclined to think that the negotiations would occupy a long rather than a short time.

INTEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the announcement that it was in contemplation to establish fifty-two out-stills for the manufacture of spirits in the Hooghly district of Bengal ; whether one such outstill was opened at Bhastarah on April 1 last, with the effect of disturbing the peace of the village ; and wh

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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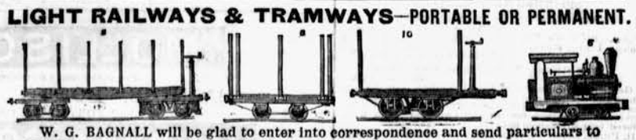

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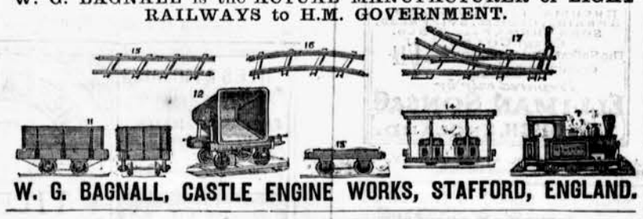

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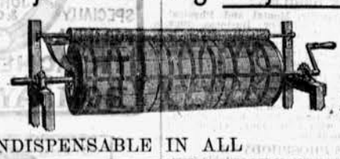

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how all tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hotels, sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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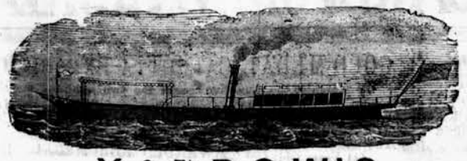

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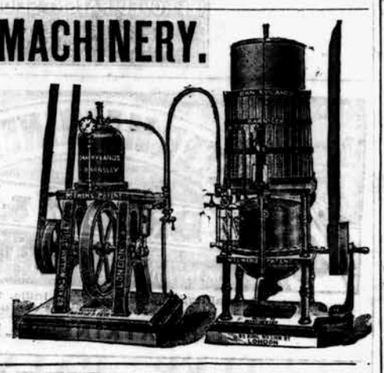

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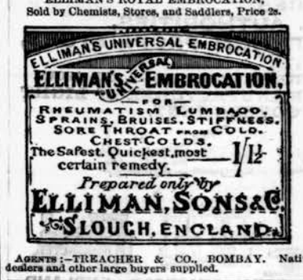

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
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an extract of the natural perfume of the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
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Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

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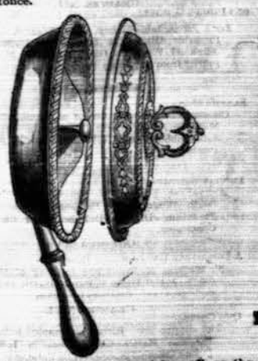
ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.
With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables atonce.



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